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HORRIBLE MURDER.

Benjamin Nathan, the Broker, Assassinated in His Own House.

His Body Found Bathed in Blood and Terribly Mutilated.

SHOCKING DETAILS OF THE TRAGEDY.

The Deed Supposed to Have Been Committed by a Burglar.

Efforts of the Police to Discover the Perpetrator—No Clew as Yet to the Assassin—A Large Reward Offered for His Capture—Scene of His Struggle With His Victim—The Wealth, Position and High Character of the Murdered Man.

A murder more atrocious and more shocking than any recent crime, was committed during the early hours of yesterday morning, in the princely mansion of Mr. BENJAMIN NATHAN, who fell under the hand of the assassin at No. 12 West Twenty-third-street.

Mr. BENJAMIN NATHAN was one of the most prominent, wealthy, public-spirited and best beloved of our Jewish citizens. Years ago he amassed an immense fortune in Wall-street and for some time past he has been practically out of business. In his home he was lavish to excess, surrounding himself and family with every comfort and luxury money could procure, but he did not spend his substance upon himself exclusively. No man was more unselfish, more generous in charity than he and none worked more indefatigably in all good works. His purse and time were equally at the service of the needy, and organized charities had the benefit of both and also of his admirable administrative ability. He was almost the creator of the Mount Sinai Hospital, and to his management as its President was largely due the great service which that excellent institution has rendered humanity. In his time, in many ways, he has given away to this and other eleemosynary institutions a large fortune, estimated at $500,000, and his charity was all-absorbing, for it was not confined to his own faith or race, but reached and lightened the loads of men of all creeds and lineage. Upright in all his business relations, steadfast in his friendships, kindly in his ways, BENJAMIN NATHAN, who was a native of New-York City, yesterday morning had reached the mature age of fifty-six years and seven months, almost without an enemy. He was yet in the very prime of life, a man of large size, full habit, imposing appearance, with no sign of age upon him save a tinge of gray in his hair and bushy whiskers, and with his physical and mental powers unimpaired.

THE SCENE OF THE TRAGEDY.

Life was, undoubtedly, pleasant to him. His home showed how keenly he enjoyed material existence. The house, No. 12 West Twenty-third-street, is one of the most elegant and spacious of the private residences of the City. It is situated a few doors west of Fifth-avenue, is directly opposite the Fifth-avenue Hotel, is flanked by houses of its own class, and is in one of the best neighborhoods in the Metropolis. It is a four-story high-stoop brownstone house. In the basement are the kitchen and laundries, and in the first floor the parlor, dining-room, butler's pantries, and spacious halls; the second-floor, on which the murder was committed, was peculiar in its arrangement. The large front apartment, with two windows opening on Twenty-third-street, is a reception-room, and a door in the west wall opens into a small hall room, fitted up as an office. Back of it, nearest the main hall, is a long dark passage-way with massive black walnut clothes-presses, reaching from the floor to the ceiling. At the other end of this hall is a bath-room. These two compartments occupy one-half the width of the reception-room, and the other half is occupied by two dressing-rooms, furnished with marble basins. Next beyond is a large bedroom, and, on the side, with a communicating door, a hall room, like that in front. The floors above are divided into sleeping-rooms, with clothes-presses in the ordinary way, and do not need further description.

To such a man in such a home the midnight assassin came to perpetrate one of the most horrible crimes upon record. For some weeks Mr. NATHAN had been staying at Morristown, N. J., with his wife and some of the other members of his family. But his fate and his filial piety brought him to the City Thursday afternoon. It is a custom of the Jewish faith for the son to offer prayers in the Synagogue for the repose of the soul of a deceased parent upon each anniversary of the death. Yesterday was the anniversary of his mother's death, and it was for the purpose of offering these prayers in the Synagogue in Nineteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue, that Mr. NATHAN came to the City Thursday afternoon. He was to stay but one night, and the bedrooms being in disorder in consequence of the absence of the family, he caused a bed to be made up for him in the reception-room, which was done by placing four mattresses on the floor, one above another. The bed was made with the head to the west wall of the room and about midway between the door opening into the hall and that opening into the hall room used as a private office, in which is a small Herring safe, an escretoire, some chairs, paintings, and various other articles of ornament.

The hour at which Mr. NATHAN retired to rest is not positively known, but it was before midnight, and he was asleep at 12:20 o'clock. When he retired, he divested himself of all his clothing, putting on a night-shirt reaching nearly to the feet, and placed his clothes on a chair near the mantel, on the east side of the room. His shirt had in the bosom three diamond studs, of 1¼ carat each In his vest-pocket was a large gold hunting-case gold watch, Jurgensen's make, No. 7,421, and a stem-winder, to which was attached a heavy gold-link chain, with two seals, one of which was a monogram composed of the letters B. N. In the pockets of his pantaloons were the keys of his safe and his pocket-book containing valuable papers and probably some money, but how much is not known.

THE MIDNIGHT HOUR.

At 12 o'clock, or a moment or two after that hour, FREDERICK NATHAN, one of the sons, returned, and on his way up to his room on the third floor stopped at the reception-room door, which was unlocked, and went in. He found his father in bed but awake, for when FREDERICK asked if his brother had come home, Mr. NATHAN answered in the negative. FREDERICK then, kissing his father, bade him good-night, and with the cheery return of his benison from his father's lip lingering in his ear he went on up stairs and to bed. A few moments later, and at precisely 12:20 o'clock A. M., WASHINGTON NATHAN, the other son, returned. He, too, stopped, found the door unfastened, went in, found his father lying peacefully on his impromptu bed and spoke to him, but getting no answer then saw that the old gentleman was asleep, and without awakening him went out, and to his bedroom on the third floor and immediately retired.

At this point positive testimony stops. The house was wrapped in sleep, but in all the vast mansion were only five persons beside the assassin, who must have been lurking somewhere about it for hours, awaiting his opportunity, which was about to come. In the reception-room, in the position described, was the aged proprietor; in the large bedroom, occupying the rear of the same floor, ANN KELLY, the housekeeper, was sleeping, with all the communicating doors set ajar for the sake of air; on the third floor one of the sons occupied a room immediately over the reception-room, and the other son occupied the corresponding room at the rear of the same floor, and on the fourth floor slept WM. KELLY, a son of MRS. ANN KELLY, the housekeeper, who was employed in the house as a servant.

THE DEED DONE.

All the City remembers the terrible storm that reached its acme at midnight of Thursday; how the lightning flashed and the rain fell in torrents. During that commotion of nature the inmates of the fated house in Twenty-third-street were yet awake, but they soon sank to rest with nature. Early in the evening the neighborhood is one of the most bustling in the City, but during the later hours of the night there are few more lonely. The house, with its fellows on either side, with the vast marble hotel opposite, seem splendid sepulchres, so little of life appears about them. Yesterday morning it was even more deserted than usual, as the heavy rain had driven all lingerers to shelter, and Patroman JOHN MANGUM, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, whose post of Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, between Fourth and Seventh avenues, included the scene of the tragedy, noted the unusual loneliness. He passed first at 1½ o'clock A. M., and tried the doors of No. 23—they were fastened, and the house gave no sign of life; he passed again at 4½ A. M., and again tried the doors, both of the main hall and the basement, and they were yet secure. The dreadful deed had undoubtedly then been done, but the house kept its grim secret and gave no sign to the peering eyes of the patrolman, who passed on upon his lonely vigils.

THE FRIGHTFUL DISCOVERY.

The gray dawn of morning came and yet the house contained its secret, but discovery was near at hand. The mournful duty that had called the aged millionaire to the City required early rising, and at 5¾ o'clock his son WASHINGTON, slipping on his socks, went down to call his father. He turned the handle of the reception-room door and stepped into the room. He glanced at the bed—it was empty, but at the same instant his eyes rested on a horrible object beyond. His father, marred and mutilated out of semblance to his kind, lay upon the floor at the door to the office. Clothed only in his night-gown, smeared with blood from head to foot, his face bruised, his eyes wofully disfigured, his head gaping with six cruel wounds, his right hand crushed, the loved father lay upon his back, one foot just touching the sill of the door leading into the office, the other leg drawn up with the knee resting against the door-frame, and with both arms drawn back and the hands clenched, as if in agony. WASHINGTON at once ran to his father's side, and was horrified. His father's blood oozed up from the soft, thick carpet, and wet his feet to the instep. His night-gown, long, like that of his father, was dabbled with blood as he stooped over the mangled form. Only a moment he paused, and then, rushing to his brother's room, told in a word of the horror below. The two brothers, clad only in their night garments, rushed down into the street, through the main hall door, which they found closed but unlocked, and shouted "Murder!" JOHN MANGUM had just passed the house for the third time, had looked at the door in common with all others, and seeing it closed and nothing unusual about the house, had passed on and was three doors below. He turned at the cry, and seeing these two young men thus attired and one dabbled with blood, he hurried back and went with them into the house. WASHINGTON, as he went out, had seen lying on the floor of the hall, just inside the street-door, a ship-carpenter's "dog." It was simply a round piece of iron, about two feet long, and an inch and a half thick, with the ends turned down at right angles and flattened. One of the prongs was smeared with blood, with grey hairs mingled with it. They went up-stairs. The patrolman was made of sterner stuff than the banker's sons, but the sight shocked even him. Yet he obeyed the mandate of duty and laid his hand upon the bloody breast. The body was warm and he thought there was a chance that life had not been utterly crushed out of it. He called for a doctor, and the physician of the Fifth-avenue Hotel was summoned, and in five minutes was beside the corpse, but only to shake his head, signifying that life was gone. The blood was dried upon the body and it was his opinion that life had been some time extinct—the murder had been done probably before 3 o'clock. The patrolman, guided by the knowledge of the sons, scrutinized the surroundings, and carefully noting all down for future use, left an associate to guard the scene of blood, and reported at his Station-house, in Thirtieth-street, near Seventh-avenue. Sergeant HENRY HUTCHINSON, at 7½ o'clock, sent the tale of terror over the Police telegraph wires to the Central Office, in brief but comprehensive words.

ACTION OF THE POLICE.

This message greeted Superintendent JOURDAN on his arrival at his office at 9 o'clock A. M., and with Capt. KELSO and Detectives PHIL. FARLEY and BENNETT, proceeded to the house, which Capt. HENRY BURDEN, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, had already found it necessary to protect with several men, from the crowds of the curious collected about it. The keen, incisive detective acumen of JOURDAN, was aided by the singular insight into motives from knowledge of actions possessed by PHIL. FARLEY, and also by the ability of KELSO and BENNETT, and a theory of the murder was soon established as a first means of tracing the murderer. Superintendent JOURDAN, by rapid examination of the inmates, quickly learned all that has been thus far told, and he learned further that during the absence of the family the house has been undergoing repairs, and that during the whole of Thursday two carpenters, WM. SMITH, of No. 256 West Fortieth-street, and FREDERICK ELMAISTER, of No. 620 Hudson-street, had been at work in it. But these men were totally beyond suspicion, as they had returned to work after the murder had been committed to renew their labors; but he learned from their examination how easy it is for strangers to penetrate great houses like this unnoticed, for the presence of these men in the house on the previous day was not known to MRS. KELLY, the housekeeper, and then the only inmate, until they had been some hours at work, and they themselves stated they had gone to and fro many times without seeing or being seen. WM. KELLY, the house-servant, was examined, when it was found that he had come down stairs about the moment the murder was discovered, but it appeared that it was his usual hour, and he, too, was left out of the possibilities of the case. The same was true of his mother, MRS. KELLY, who had slept on the same floor with deceased, the doors between her room and his, which were separated by the intermediate toilet-rooms, being left open, but who had heard no sound of the bloody deed. The same is also true of the two sons, who also had heard nothing of the tragedy enacted beneath them. The inmates of the house, without exception, were brushed from the minds of JOURDAN and his detectives; the murder had been done by a stranger, and that stranger was a professional burglar.

THEORY OF THE MURDER.

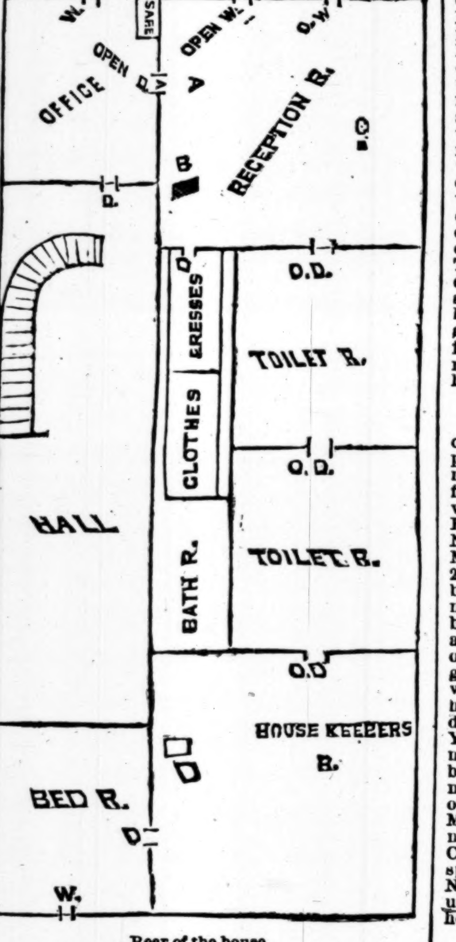
Never did murder tell its own story more plainly than this to experienced eye. If the dead man could have opened his mangled lips, he could scarcely have added to the narrative given by the bloody corpse and its surroundings. Never was it more clearly shown how false is the aphorism that dead men tell no tales; for this dead man told a tale as distinctly and vividly as could the assassin, who was the only other witness of the scene. Upon one point only was there a doubt, which can probably only be solved by the assassin himself, and that is as to the manner in which, and the time when, he gained access to the building. It may be that he entered clandestinely during the day and remained secreted somewhere in the house until the hour for his purpose arrived, or it may be (although no door or window has the faintest sign of violence about it) that he entered by scaling the balcony and mounting a second story window, only a few minutes before his bloody deed was accomplished. Only this point is in doubt; all else is plainly written in the murder itself.

The purpose of the intruder was plunder only. When once in the room where Mr. NATHAN was reposing, he went directly to the clothes of the sleeping man, lying on the chair, remote from the couch. He removed the diamond studs from the shirt-front, the watch and chain and pendant fob-chain from the vest, the money from the pocket-book, if it contained any, and, having secured these upon his person, took the key of the safe from one of the pockets of the pantaloons. Then he went stealthily by the sleeper and glided to the safe which, as will be seen from its position on the diagram, was dimly lighted from the reflection of the street-lamps. He thus had light enough to fit the key into the lock, and gradually and noiselessly opened it. He was taking out the contents when some noise he made, most probably by accidentally letting a small tin-box containing papers fall, awoke the sleeper. Mr. NATHAN slipped from his bed, and groped his way—for he was so near-sighted that he could never see dietinctly—across a room. He, too, made a noise, that reached the burglar's ears as he was rummaging the safe, and brought him instantly to his feet. The two men met in the door-way, between the office and reception-room. They were equally matched in size and strength and nerve, but the burglar had that iron "dog," which gave him a terrible advantage. It is not possible to guess what words passed, if any, between these men, thus meeting under such awful circumstances, but it is certain that Mr. NATHAN began the attack by seizing the burglar's throat with both hands. Then the iron "dog" came down with terrible force upon his right hand, breaking the bones and felling it helpless by his side. But he still held to the burglar with a tenacious grasp with his left hand, and then that pitiless "dog" pounced savagely six times in such rapid succession, as to be almost instantaneous, upon his head splitting his right ear and smashing his skull. Then, and not till then, Mr. NATHAN fell backward into the reception-room and into the position described. All this had occupied but a moment of time and the burglar, who had thus rapidly been changed into an assassin, passed out of the hall-door of the office into the main hall and down the stairs, carrying the instrument of death with him until he reached the door. There he paused for an instant. That blood-besmeared bar of iron was too terrible a tell-tale to have upon his person, and he dropped it upon the floor, where it was afterward found. Then he stepped out into the street unseen and made his escape.

THE PLACE OF THE MURDER.

The following is the plan of second floor of No. 12 West Twenty-third-street, residence of the murdered man:

Twenty-third-street front.



Rear of the house.

A. Dead body in the doorway.
B. Bed on which the victim slept.
C. Chair on which his clothes were laid.
D. Bed on which MRS. KELLY was sleeping.

There are no blood-stains anywhere except at the spot where the struggle took place. There the carpet is soaked under and around the dead, and the door-casing is smeared with blood for two feet above the floor, as well as the wall adjoining. The assassin could not have gone into the reception-room after the murder, with the dead man lying in the doorway, without getting upon him so much blood that he would have left his marks everywhere in the life-blood of his victim. On the other hand, there is no sign of blood in the small office, and the murderer could easily, as he undoubtedly did, go out through the door into the hall, and thus leave no tell-tale red anywhere to mark his progress.

Superintendent JOURDAN rapidly settled in his own mind that he had but one man to look for, and that man a "professional." If there had been more than one the murder would not have been committed at all, or would have been less brutal. Two men would have easily mastered Mr. NATHAN, could have gagged him, bound him and gone their way. This was apparently an affair between two men about equally matched. Upon the one side was the millionaire broker defending his home, and on the other a detected burglar struggling for his liberty. That this burglar was a professional is too evident to be doubted; nor is the theory injured by his possession of the singular weapon. It would serve all the ordinary purpose of a "jimmy" in housebreaking, and would have the advantage of not being a burglar's tool, should he be found with it in his possession. Having these data as a beginning, the Superintendent first gave the utmost possible publicity to the description of the watch-chain and diamonds taken away by the assassin, saying, "It is better to have 800,000 people looking for these things rather than four or five." Then he sent out a general alarm to all the precincts, giving a full description of all the articles, with instructions to notify all jewelers, pawn-brokers and second-hand dealers generally to be on the watch for them. Then he took measures to which it is improper to make public at the present moment, but it is safe to say that two stories, extensively circulated and generally believed, are entirely untrue. First, no stranger was seen to leave the house at an early hour, or at any other time, either by front or rear, and second, no arrests whatever have been made in the case.

REWARD OFFERED BY THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The murder created more excitement throughout the City than any similar event since the murder of Dr. BURDELL. Early in the day curious crowds collected before the house, and wherever the news went the event became the sole topic of conversation. So early as 10½ o'clock it had provoked organized action in one of the chief bodies of the City. The Stock Exchange met at the hour named, with Mr. WHEELOCK, First Vice-President, in the chair, and Mr. WM. H. NEILSON offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Governing Committee be authorized at their discretion to offer a reward of $10,000 for the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of Mr. BENJAMIN NATHAN, and that a committee of three be appointed to draft suitable resolutions.

THE GENERAL FEELING.

This act of the Stock Exchange was indicative of the general feeling. It is true Mr. NATHAN had been a member of the body for thirty years, that he was widely known and universally respected, that he was a native of the City, that his mother was a Miss HENRIQUES, a member of an old New-York family, that he was connected by marriage with Judge CARDOZO, and was more than a millionaire. All these facts gained for the case indeed the deepest sympathies of a large, influential and wealthy class, but the "deep damnation of his taking off" riveted the universal gaze, and awakened the officials to unwonted activity. Nothing like this had ever occurred in New-York before. The Burdell murder was not a parallel, for that was different in its motive and incidents, and the Burke murder in a Broadway tailor-shop, sixteen years ago, which was precisely like it in both and in the horrible mangling of the victim, was different in the circumstances of the victim. There it was; a poor porter defending his masters goods; here it was the master himself defending his home, and naturally this case awakened more of popular interest, and from its domestic character, occurring in a dwelling, more wide-spread horror. All over the teeming City the highest praise of the dead man was found in the tears of hundreds he has helped in business, of thousands whose wants he has relieved, or whose warm and honest friend he has been.

THE FAMILY OF THE MURDERED MAN.

It is impossible to paint the agony of the stricken family. The two sons, FREDERICK and WASHINGTON, who alone were at home at the time, were called upon to bear the first brunt of the calamity, but the widow, and other members of the family, who were at Morristown, New-Jersey, were telegraphed for, and arrived early in the afternoon. It is not decent to intrude upon that scene of anguish—and, if it were, it would be impossible to describe it. Every mother, every wife, every father and husband in the land can imagine it better than words can paint it. Throughout the day the family had the great boon of the presence and active sympathy of Hon. E. B. HART, who was a life-long intimate of the deceased, and of other earest friends.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

Coroner ROLLINS yesterday made a preliminary investigation in the case, and took only the following testimony, after which the inquiry was adjourned:

WASHINGTON NATHAN, son of the murdered man, testified as follows: The deceased was my father: I left him last night at my aunt's, in West Nineteenth-street; it was at half-past seven o'clock last evening, (Thursday;) that was the last time I saw him alive; I came home about a quarter past twelve o'clock Friday morning, and locked the front door securely; I came up the stairs and put the light at the head out; I looked in my father's room, which is on the second story, front, where father slept; finding all quiet and dark I closed the door slightly and went up to my room; the hall-room door leading to the landing was closed; this morning, a little before six o'clock, I came down to get a glass of water, and noticed that his door was closed: I opened it, thinking he had overslept himself; I did not see him, and started to go into his dressing-room, when I discovered him lying on the floor of his room by the door communicating with the hall bedroom, weltering in his blood; I saw that he was dead, and gave an alarm, when my brother came down; I went down stairs to the front door, which was partly open, and called a policeman, who came in and took charge of the body; I found the instrument here presented, called "an iron dog," down by the street door, just between the inside and outside doors; I found no other instrument of that nature around; the safe in the hall bedroom was open, his key was in the lock; a drawer of the safe was on the bed emptied, and papers scattered; a tin box containing papers was lying on the floor open, but the papers were not disturbed; I found the street door opened as usual with the night-key, last night (Thursday,) and I am positive that I locked, chained, and bolted it after coming in; nothing, as far as we are aware, has been disturbed in the house but the safe; I believe the man or men who murdered my father were secreted in the house; one of the domestics slept in the back room on the same floor, the doors communicating, but the front and rear rooms were open, or not entirely shut; I slept on the third floor back room; my doors were all open, except those communicating with the hall; my brother slept in the front hall bedroom on same floor; a son of the domestic slept up in the garret, and yet no one heard the least noise during the night; I do not know the extent of money there was in the safe; I miss his watch and diamond studs; I am sure the object of the murder was robbery, and not revenge.

EFFORTS TO UNRAVEL THE MYSTERY.

All of last night Superintendent JOURDAN, Capt. KELSO, Capt. BURDEN, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct; Detectives PHIL FARLEY and BENNETT, of the Central Police, and Detectives EVANS and MULLIGAN, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, were actively engaged in following such trails of the murderer as could be obtained. These it is true, were slight, but there were some, and they were rigorously followed. No hopes were expressed by any of the officials, and no reports of progress made or hinted, both of which are cheering signs, and there is little doubt entertained that Superintendent JOURDAN will do the community the great service of unearthing the assassin and forging link by link, a chain of circumstantial evidence that will connect him irrevocably with his crime The Burke murderer has preserved his dreadful secret for sixteen years—there are strong hopes that the Nathan assassin will have his wrested from him in as many days. To that great task Superintendent JOURDAN is giving, for the moment, his whole time, and he has rarely failed when in pursuit of a criminal who has left even the faintest clue behind him.

THE RESIDENCE AT MORRISTOWN.

Mr. NATHAN had but lately become a resident of Morristown, having leased this Summer the property known as the Graves estate, situated near Morris Plains, which was considered the finest place in the neighborhood. It originally was owned by the late E. VOOREN GRAVES, Esq., and after his death was leased by the New-York banker, EUGENE KELLY, Esq. Mr. NATHAN moved to the house on the 28th or 29th of June, or exactly a month before his death. Having thoroughly refurnished it, and also placed the grounds in the best of order. The estate consists of forty-five acres, upon which is an elegant mansion, with out-houses, graperies and magnificent lawns and gardens. It overlooks the Pocahontas and Speedwell Lakes, and its commanding position on the high ground makes it conspicuous. The murdered man was in the habit of going to New-York about twice a week, and spent the remainder of his time at his country place. It is believed he had not slept in the City before the night of his murder for many weeks. The news of his death being telegraphed to his family at Morristown, they proceeded to New-York by the noon train on the Morris and Essex Railroad, Conductor VAN PELT courteously placing a special car at their disposal. A son of Mr. NATHAN went to New-York yesterday morning, unconscious of his father's fearful death, and heard of it only on arriving at the house.

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK MURDER.

Coroner's Inquest—Details of the Tragedy—Statement of the Accused—A Verdict Against Him.

The inquest in the case of THOMAS DUFF, who was killed in New-Brunswick, on Thursday night, resulted in a verdict declaring GRIFFIN to be the murderer, and implicating MRS. WARREN, at whose house the murder was committed, as an accomplice. The building in which the murder was committed is a two-story double house, the lower floor level with the street, standing the next house but one to the canal, on an alley-way leading out of Burnet-street. The neighborhood is low, and somewhat noted for disorderly conduct. The room in which the tragedy was enacted was on the second floor, and contained a table, stove, chest, cotton curtains, partially torn from the window, a chair or two, with a few articles of crockery on the table, but was otherwise bare of furniture, save a chair or two. The murdered man, THOMAS DUFF, was about sixty years of age, a laborer on the dock or near the canal, and was known as a quiet, inoffensive old man. The murderer is a boatman by occupation, and is about thirty-five years of age. The Coroner's Jury was summoned in the morning, and after viewing the body, evidence as to the case was taken.

GEORGE HOLMES, a Police officer, testified that he was on patrol near the canal; that his attention was attracted to the house by sound of loud voices and oaths; heard some one say, with an oath, "I'll kick you down stairs;" heard the sound of a blow; saw the curtain at the window torn down, and then heard more blows and a struggle; the next thing DUFF came tumbling down the stairs all in a heap, striking heavily against the steps as he fell; witness, with Officer BROWER, entered the house and arrested GRIFFIN, whom they found in the room up stairs, he resisted their attempts to arrest him; swore he would like to see any —— man take him out of the house, and said he had kicked DUFF down stairs, and would serve him so again; witness found a hatchet in the room; noticed that DUFF's pockets were turned inside out; when they picked him up he was covered with blood; found no money on him.

Officer BROWER's testimony corroborated the foregoing statement; said he did not find any one else in the room but GRIFFIN, but that GRIFFIN said there was a woman there.

Officer VAN DUYN testified to having arrested MRS. WARREN.

Several other persons testified to hearing the sound of blows and struggling in the house at the time above stated.

Several citizens testified to having seen DUFF with quite an amount of money in his possession the day previous, which he stated he had received from the sale of some pigs belonging to him. MRS. LYONS testified that MRS. WARREN had been in the habit of sleeping with her at her house, and that on the night in question she came in after the time when, according to the testimony of the Police, the murder was committed. Her testimony was corroborated by that of her son.

DR. HENRY R. BALDWIN testified that he had examined the body of DUFF and found an effusion of blood upon the left side of his head, and marks of a contusion upon the right; an effusion of blood or a clot would be found upon one side of a person's head by a sufficiently violent blow upon the other side; the hatchet shown witness (found on the floor of the upper room) would make such a wound as witness found upon deceased; DUFF would have been alive but for such a blow as he received.

WALTER GRIFFIN, the accused, was allowed to make his statement, which is substantially to the effect that he was sitting in MRS. WARREN'S room; that DUFF came in, and he (GRIFFIN) sent out for beer, which he paid for himself; that DUFF refused to drink till MRS. WARREN, who was out, returned; that DUFF then went out, and officers came in and arrested him, (GRIFFIN;) that he and DUFF, and MRS. WARREN and MRS. LYONS, had drank a quart of whisky during the evening, previous to this.

S. F. RANDOLPH testified that GRIFFIN had told him that DUFF was drunk in the room, and he had dragged him out and pushed him down stairs.

The jury returned the following verdict: That DUFF came to his death from a blow from the hands of WALTER GRIFFIN, by some weapon unknown to jurors, on the night of July 27, and that MRS. WARREN was present, aiding and abetting in said death.

The prisoners will be examined today, and will be tried at the September term of the Court. DUFF was buried at 6 P. M., yesterday, at the Catholic Cemetery.

German Patriotic Aid Society.

The Executive Committee of the German Patriotic Aid Society, met in the hall of the Liederkrantz last evening, Hon. EDW. SALOMON in the chair. A resolution was adopted to raise the number of members of the Executive Committee from 14 to 21, and seven new members were accordingly elected:

Dr. KRAKOWIZER reported in the name of the Medical Committee that on Saturday (today) six physicians would sail for Germany, having been approved by the Medical Committee. The Committee also desired to be authorized to send out nurses for the German army. The authorization was given. On motion of Dr. KRAKOWIZER, the Secretaries were instructed to inform the Societies of other cities that physicians who will be approved by medical committees appointed by them will also be accepted by the Prussian Government. The Societies of the several cities in such cases will be expected to bear the necessary expenses.

The Secretary, Dr. HOLST, submitted the draft of a constitution for the General Committee. This Committee will consist of the members of the Executive Committee, of the Committee of Arrangement and of the delegates of the branch Societies. The latter will be entitled to one delegate, if they have less than 150 members; societies with more than 150 members shall be entitled to one more delegate for every other one hundred members, but no society shall be entitled to more than four delegates. Members of the German Patriotic Aid Society, and all who either pay a monthly sum of at least twenty-five cents, or forward a contribution of $5. The General Committee will meet twice a month.

THE PHILOLOGICAL CONVENTION.

Work of the Third Day—Prof. Dwight's Resolution—Reflexive Verbs—The Creole Dialects—Prof. De Vere on the French Language—Algonquin Grammar—The Celestial Tongue.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Thursday, July 28, 1870.

The Association came together this morning, apparently not seriously exhausted by the prolonged and severe sessions yesterday and the subsequent reception in the evening. Several new members were admitted, when, afer the reading of the previous proceedings by the Secretary, the regular work of the day began by a discussion of Dr. DWIGHT'S resolution having in view the incorporation of the Society into a perfect Philological Institute, which shall fill the same position with reference to our literature and scholarship as does the French Academy to France. The plan, the Professor represented as perfectly feasible, and only wanting vigorous and proper efforts to carry it to success. He sketched rapidly the great convenience it would be to scholars in their special branches of scientific investigation to have a general institute, where all works bearing on special themes could be collected. The institute should be situated in some central city, where the libraries would be accessible to all the members. Drs. ANDERSON, WHITNEY and BOISE spoke on the resolution, doubting its practicability, and Prof. WHITNEY finally moved the reference of the whole subject to a special committee of five, with liberty to report at pleasure. The whole matter was, however, finally sent to the Executive Committee, with similar instructions, and from the feelings of the members, there is every prospect of early and favorable action. The next important point brought out was by a resolution of Prof. WHITE, of Canton, N. Y., who moved that the Association memorialize and petition Congress to "abolish all duties on books printed in foreign languages," which drew on a rather animated discussion, summarily ended by Dr. ANDERSON, who vehemently protested against the conversion of this Convention into a free-trade debating society and kindred irrelevant themes. Diverted from this point the discussion took a violent turn into purely controversial topics of points and distinctions so fine as to wholly absorb the more abstractedly philosophic minds present. Prof. WHITNEY shut off the flood-gates of eloquence, by a peremptory call for the business of the day.

THE REFLEXIVE VERB.

Prof. HYDE, of Pennsylvania, delivered an unwritten essay on the "Reflexive verb," which treated most humorously of a subject utterly muddled by the average grammarians of our day. His effort was an admirably clear exposition of the great delicacy and flexibility of the passive and active forms of our verb system. He called attention to the conservative capacities of a language which permits such fullness of expression and yet such safety of assertion. As an instance—the Frenchman cannot say, "You are doing this or that," but says instead, "Monsieur does this or that."

The next paper, "Contributions toward a Grammar Creole Dialects," by Prof. VAN NAME, of Yale, and read by Prof. WHITNEY, reviewed rapidly the whole dialect languages of Colonial France, and traced the characteristics and resemblances of their continually forming vernaculars. The Professor traced minutely the rise, growth and progress of these nomadic tongues in the West India Islands and other French settlements. Latin was pointed out as the progenitor of all the Creole dialects so far as investigated. This paper touched upon practical points, which seemed to have been studied by many of the scholars present, and a very interesting discussion followed its close, calling into play the learning and ability of the various speakers to keep afloat in waters of more than ordinary depth. Dr. HALDEMANN, whose knowledge seems linguistically many sided, spoke decisively on the dalectic differences, proving the arbitrary accidence of this mongrel French, due to place and nationality. Prof. SCHELE DE VERE corroborated the statements of the paper, and at the same time illustrated gracefully the peculiar character of the French language in the mouths of strangers.

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.

"French," said he, "is a tongue depending for its accurate use much on climate, soil, disposition and geographical latitude—a language whose whole character depends on the spirituality or materiality of its use. In the hands of a material nation the language, which is naturally the highest channel of culture is rendered gross and nearly emasculated; in a cultured, refined nation the language meets its spiritual affinities of clime and character, and responds by an easy adaptation to the tongue."

ALGONQUIN GRAMMAR.

"Some Mistaken Notions in Algonquin Grammar," was the title of the next paper, read by Hon. J. H. TRUMBULL, the eminent Indian scholar. He treated variously of the arrangement and agreement of accents and syllables and pointed out the analagous derivation and construction in kindred and foreign tongues. Mr. TRUMBULL claimed, in opposition to all known authorities heretofore, that very nearly the same grammatical accidents, case, tense, number, inflexion, &c., could be discovered in the Alqnonkin language. He then pointed out the innumerable mistakes of writers who had followed slavishly the erroneous vocabularies formed from ELLIOT'S Indian Bible—whose designation for God "Manitou," the speaker stated should be "Manit," Manitou being a designation only used after or before the equivalent for Jehovah or the Lord. An anomaly in this language, unknown to any other, is the absence of the verb "to love," and curiously enough the word woman is used instead. Of course discussion followed, but here the field was not so thickly occupied as in other special fields of linguistic science. This concluded the morning's work. The committees were directed to work briskly during the intermission, and a recess was taken to 3 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

In the absence of Dr. CROSBY, who was unwell, the Chair was occupied by Prof. GOODWIN. A number of rare volumes, interesting and valuable to the Association, were laid on the table by Dr. BUCKLAND. Dr. MCCARTER speaking without manuscript on the various phases of Chinese dialects, pointed out the widely-varying phases of those dialects with interesting references to other features of the Chinese language. Gradution in pith, he stated, was the Chinese method of accent, and only the Greek could equal it in rythmic possibilities. In answer to various interested queries the speaker illustrated minutely the sounds and systems of Chinese pronunciation and accentuation, with the rythmic changes denoting diversities of the same symbolic characters. He stated that the language of this curious people is entirely without imagery or personification; hence the impossibility of translating English poetry into Chinese. In illustrating the method of writing proper names, in answer to the question whether the names of women were indicated in the same way as the names of men, he said: "The woman in this language properly has no name. She is spoken of only as the wife or mother of such or such a man."

THE INDIANS AGAIN.

Mr. TRUMBULL then read a paper upon "Algonquin Names for Dog." The name given to the dog to denote ownership is applied with various modifications to all domestic animals; thus, the cat is "short-nosed dog," the hog "sharp-nosed dog," and the horse the "dog who carries burdens on his back." The next speaker, Dr. KENDRICK, said that "the Greeks had their field-day yesterday, and it was hardly fair for them to interlope between the 'Oriental' and the 'Hesperian.' In giving, without notes, some of the results of his pedagogical experience with Aoristic participles, he presumed that if he did not weary the audience by the length of his remarks he would not by their depth." He pointed out clearly and tersely, the distinction between perfect and Aorist participles—a distinction overlooked by so many translators, as well as later writers. The English present participle corresponds sometimes to the Greek perfect participle, sometimes to the Aorist. The main point which the Doctor wished to make, he said, was to strike at the idea that the English perfect participle is the only proper translation for the Greek Aorist participle. Almost every Greek grammar save Prof. HADLEY'S insists upon this erroneous translation, and Dr. KENDRICK protested strongly against the error. This concluded the session, and an adjournment till this evening was announced.

EVENING SESSION.

Dr. CROSBY suffering during the day with a slight illness, the chair was occupied by the Vice-Presidents, Profs. BOISE and GOODWIN. Ther former presided in the evening, and, after the preliminary routine of business, called for the report of the Committee on "The Pronunciation of Greek and Latin."

The Chairman, Dr. DWIGHT, stated that the report was the carefully considered and unanimous report of the whole Committee, and he congratulated the Society on this early recognition of the standing and metal of this Association. The report was very brief, recommending that the diphthong *au* be sounded like the English *ow*, the diphthong *ou* like the English *oo*, and the Greek *eu* like the English *you*; and also that in reading Greek verse the rythmic accent be preferred to the written. These points were all that unanimity could be gained for, and the Convention manifested its indifference to the matter by neglecting any sort of action on the report, either adoption or rejection.

PROF. WHITNEY'S PAPER.

The first paper of the evening was read by Prof. WHITNEY, "On the Origin of Language." The essay like all the matter so far submitted by this gentleman, was full of method and point, repeating substantially the views more condensed in his opening address. The subject is one susceptible of the closest scientific investigation and must be thus approached to be successfully mastered. The basis of fruitful inquiry must be on the present known facts of human language and human nature. A discussion, not closely confined to the theme, followed, and Prof. MARCH was interrupted by the President, who adhering rigidly the fifteen minutes rule, cut down diffuseness by a call for the regular business, which turned out to be a paper on "The Embryological Methods of the Science of Language."

SIGN LANGUAGE.

As the prattle of children, said the Professor, often affords a key to spicy and characteristic idioms of a language, so the study of the rude expressions of a nation in its infancy affords a key to the genius of the language of that nation. Among other interesting allusions to sign language, the speaker instanced the hieroglyphics of the Egyptians, where a curved line represents a rolling country, and a circle eternity, as a proof of the formation of ideas first, and language to describe them as a secondary process. The Doctor concluded a well-written and ably argued thesis with an exortation to his fellow-members to pursue the induction method in this new scientific development so successfully inaugurated. Prof. HALDEMAN argued that the elements of speech were not furnished entirely to Adam—events have been furnished since as they were needed, and "sprouts," too, he irreverently added *sotto voce*. Desultory discussion on the re-election of officers was carried on in an animated manner for some time, when the session was adjourned to 8½ to-morrow.

WOMEN AS ATHLETES.

An Exciting Race in Cleveland—Appearance of the Contestants.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Plaindealer, July 26.

The announcement in our columns some time ago that there was to be a foot-race at Rocky River, between two Cleveland women, created a great deal of comment in and about this city. Many believed that there was no truth in it. But the race has really taken place.

As early as noon people began to flock to Dubber's Grove, which was the beginning and terminus of the race-course. By 3 o'clock there was a dense throng at the Lake View House, which was continually increased by fresh accessions from all directions. The *J. K. White* and the *Ripont* took passengers on the lake from this city, the Rocky River Railroad Company ran extra trains, and great numbers rode out in private conveyances.

One of the women went to the Lake View House and secured her rooms in the forenoon, where she remained until the time of the race. Her name is MRS. MARY MARTHA MAUN. She is a woman of middle age, a widow, mother of two sons, the oldest about twelve years of age. She is Welsh by birth, and has been in this country about four years. In South Wales she once ran a foot race with another woman, in which she was the winner. MRS. MAUN is about five feet and two inches in height, and weighs probably in the neighborhood of 135 pounds. Her complexion is light, her hair of auburn color, and her figure stout, her arms and what of her lower limbs were visible below her short dress being well developed.

The other woman, MRS. JULIA MONROE, did not appear on the ground until in the afternoon, She is a large woman, American by birth, a year or so younger, apparently, than her opponent, and is also the mother of two children—a boy and a girl. She resides with her husband in this city. Her height is about five feet seven inches, and she weighs 151 pounds. She has a large frame, but not a superabundance of flesh, although she is by no means spare. In complexion she is a brunette, has jet black hair, and is quite good-looking.

For some reason, the race was delayed for nearly an hour after the appointed time. At about 5 o'clock, at a given signal, the women emerged from the Lake View House, and went to the place of starting for the race. MRS. MONROE wore a jaunty hat, a white grenadine dress with a red figure, the skirt of the dress reaching a trifle below the knee, below which were to be seen flesh-colored silk tights and high bronzed gaiters ornamented with gold-plated buckles.

MRS. MAUN wore a white grenadine dress with a blue figure, the dress reaching almost to her ankles. She wore high bronzed gaiters with steel buckles, and white stockings. Regardless of the weather, she had no hat on her head.

Shortly after 5 o'clock the cannon fired, which was the signal for the start. The women received the word and started off on a keen run, preceded by three carriages to clear the track, and followed by a small crowd of men and boys. MRS. MAUN took the lead at first, MRS. MONROE saving her strength for the home-stretch. On reaching the bridge MRS. MAUN gave very perceptible indications of fatigue, and soon after MRS. MONROE passed her. In a minute or two MRS. MAUN caught up, and for quite a distance the two ran side by side, not going very fast. MRS. MAUN then took the lead again, but at the railroad crossing MRS. MONROE passed her. MRS. MAUN was very pale, her lips looking fairly blue, and it was evident that she could not run much further. Just in the rear of the Cliff House she "gave out" and stopped, but though very weak she again started to run, and calling for a glass of water, drank as she half walked, half ran. But she was soon after compelled to give up the contest, her side paining her much, and MRS. MONROE being almost out of sight.

When MRS. MAUN "fainted by the way," MRS. MONROE slackened her pace somewhat, and ran the rest of the distance quite slowly, coming to the end of the course, and finished the mile and a quarter in eleven minutes and a half. She was received with loud cheers, and several bouquets of flowers were thrown to her. She went to the Lake View House, threw a shawl around her shoulders, and then went out of doors and walked around the race-course, in order not to cool off too rapidly after the violent exercise, and thus induce serious consequences.

MRS. MANN reached the house some minutes later, quite tired out, and suffering greatly from a pain in her side.

The stake, a purse of $50, was given to MRS. MONROE, she being the winner.

A Six Thousand-Dollar Rogue Entrapped.

The Boston *Herald* of July 29 says:

In October, 1869, the dry-goods store of SEAVEY, FOSTER & BOWMAN, in Summer-street, was entered by thieves and robbed of $6,000 worth of silk. Shortly afterward ALVA DAVIS, alias A. W. DAVIS, alias CHARLES DAVIS, REUBEN ADAMS and MARSHAL BROWN were arrested. The two former were arrested for receiving and the latter for stealing the goods. BROWN pleaded guilty, got bail while awaiting sentence and "jumped" away to Africa, it is supposed. ADAMS was discharged and DAVIS was convicted in November. Exceptions were taken and his case went to the Supreme Court. Pending a decision he procured bail and fled.

His bondsmen finally desired his person and consulted Major JONES, who detailed Detectives SMITH and PINKHAM to find him. They traced him to Rhode Island and a large tract of country beside, and finally "treed" him in Canada. About the middle of June they were in the Queen's dominion, trying to get close to him, but it was during the Fenian excitement there and the officers were under espionage themselves, and were obliged to desist from their undertaking. They, however, learned that he was in Stanstead, at a place called Libby Mills. The detectives finally arranged with various parties to entice DAVIS over the line, and with Deputy Sheriff BEAN, of Newport, Vt., to take charge of him, should he be secured on American soil. Last week DAVIS came down to North Derby and visited a hotel kept by JERRY DREW, who was also in collusion with the officers. DREW treated DAVIS, took him out to ride and finally invited him into his barn to inspect his stud of horses. Now it so happens that one end of DREW'S barn was in Uncle SAM'S dominions, and before he knew it DAVIS was over the line in DREW'S office. DREW then suddenly turned the key on him, and informed him that he was a prisoner. DAVIS was very mad, but DREW put a guard over him, then drove down to Newport, got Sheriff BEAN, who returned and took DAVIS into custody. To get him out of the town without going on to Canadian territory again, it was necessary to make a hole in the American wall of the structure, and through this DAVIS was pulled. He was taken to Newport on Saturday, and on Monday Detective SMITH went up to get him, and arrived home with him, and deposited him in the Cambridge-street Jail last night.

OBITUARY.

Anna Cora Mowatt.

A dispatch received from London this morning, announces the death of ANNA CORA MOWATT RITCHIE, better known as ANNA CORA MOWATT, the American authoress and actress. She was the tenth of seventeen children of a respectable merchant of New-York, named OGDEN, who lost his fortune in speculation, and removed to France to retrieve it. While he resided there ANNA CORA was born. Her early childhood was passed in an elegant *chateau* near Bordeaux, in the private theatre attached to which she frequently participated in the juvenile performances with which her brothers and sisters were wont to divert themselves. Her father at length acquiring a sufficiency for the maintenance and education of his family, returned to New-York, when CORA was about six years old, when her taste for "playing grew into a passion." Until she was fourteen, she often took part in private theatricals.

Mr. MOWATT, Miss OGDEN'S future husband, met her family at a watering-place, and becoming enamored of a married sister, and having declared his love, was told pleasantly that she was already wedded, but that "she had an unmarried sister at home much prettier than herself and more capable of making him happy." It was, however, an elder sister and not the romping child, ANNA. But on visiting the house to be introduced to the sister spoken of, he caught sight of the child, whose wild and romantic beauty so struck him that all his thoughts were directed to her, and in due time he succeeded in winning her affections and obtaining her hand in marriage. Before the time appointed for the formal ceremony, however, she made quite a romantic runaway match with him. Mr. MOWATT owned a beautiful place on Long Island, to which he retired with his youthful bride, where she passed several years in arduous study. She published, during this time, two poems, "Pelayo, or the Cavern of Covodonga," an epic in five cantos, and the "Reviewers Reviewed," a satire directed against the critics of the former poem.

Her health, in time, becoming impaired, she visited Europe with a view to its recovery; and while in Paris she wrote a play called "Gulzare, or the Persian Slave." Not long after her return financial difficulties overtook her husband, and as a means of providing for their support she gave a series of public dramatic readings in Boston, Providence, New-York and other cities. Her health, however again failed under her severe application, and for two years she was obliged to forego all efforts. In the mean time Mr. MOWATT, becoming a partner in a publishing house in New-York, his wife became a writer of versatile articles, and acquired a marked popularity, under the pseudonym of "Heln Berkley." Soon, however, her husband failed again. In this emergency she turned her attention to dramatic writing, and produced in 1845 a comedy entitled "Fashion," which was brought out with much splendor at the old Park Theatre, and met with quite a brilliant success. In June of the same year she made her public début at this theatre as *Pauline* in the "Lady of Lyons," and thenceforth was for many years a popular actress on the American stage. In 1847 she made an extended professional visit to England, where, in 1851, her husband died; and in the latter part of 1854 she played a series of farewell engagements in the United States and left the stage. In 1854 she was married to WILLIAM F. RITCHIE, Esq., of Virginia, son of the venerable editor of the Richmond *Enquirer*. Her remaining works are: "Armand," a drama, produced in 1847, and in which, as in "Fashion," she took a prominent part; the "Fortune-Hunter, a Novel of New-York Society," (1853;) "Autobiography of an Actress," (1855;) and "Mimic Life; or, Before and Behind the Curtain," (1856.)

The Crops in the West.

A corespondent of the Chicago *Tribune* says: I have just returned from a trip through Northern Illinois, Northern Iowa, and into Wisconsin, and met and conversed with hundreds of farmers and business men from all parts of the West. The result of these observations is that the show of corn at this time is the most promising as to quantity and maturity that has been known in the North-west. The oat crop is fair as to yield, with an immense breadth sown. Spring wheat is light in straw, but will turn a full average yield of superior grain; barley and rye are good, potatoes sufficient for the table, flax rather short, but more than usual sown; hay quite light. Not an acre but has on a fair crop of something, with no space left for buckwheat, and a late crop of Hungarian grass. Occasionally a late sowing of oats are too short to bind, and some fields of corn will give a light yield on account of late planting. Gov. PALMER may write in his thanksgiving proclamation, that in consequence of a most favorable season, an industrious population, and a more intelligent system of farming, the granaries of the State, from Cairo to the Wisconsin line, and from the Wabash to the Mississippi, were never before so well filled with the varied products of the soil. Croakers may hang their harps on the willow, out on some drouthy plain. I say croakers, for this class of worthies yet live. As I stepped from the train yesterday one of them inquired about the crops. Magnificent corn, short straw, but good yield of grain of superior quality. "Well, not so fast, Mr. Rural; it is too soon to predict a good crop of corn; you know we have August yet to come; in fact I was looking through some fields yesterday, and found that, while the color is good, and it looks well near the fence, in short, better than I have ever seen it, yet, inside in the middle of the field, there, Sir, that is where the trouble is; it is a poor show for ears. I shouldn't be surprised if we had a short crop, Sir." "Well, Sir," was my reply; "they want just such men as you in Northern Iowa, to bind their fine crops of wheat, and to keep the thermometer down, for the reflection of that long face of yours will send down the mercury several degrees."

Fatal Railroad Accident Near Port Jervis.

About 1½ o'clock, yesterday afternoon, JOSEPH FEESLER met with a shocking death on the Erie Railway, near Stairway, eight miles west of Port Jervis. FEESLER, in company with another man, was walking on the east-bound track, and a coal train approaching, they stepped over to the opposite track in advance of the lightning express west, the engine of which struck FEESLER, carrying him a distance of 100 yards and throwing him on the opposite track, breaking his back and right arm, and cutting a horrible gash in his side, which was pierced by a piece of a tie, killing him instantly. His companion escaped by diving down the bank. FEESLER was taken to Port Jervis and an inquest was held on the body by Coroner PRUNEY, the jury bringing in a verdict in accordance with the above facts. The deceased resided at Deckertown, N. J., and leaves a wife and several children. He was about forty years old.

German War Enthusiasm in this Country—The New-York German Press.

The *New-Yorker Staats Zeitung*, in its yesterday's issue, says: The better part of our American fellow-citizens are looking with sympathy and admiration at the patriotic enthusiasm that has taken hold of the Germans in this City. And certainly we honor ourselves most, when we give free vent to our sympathies with the just cause of Germany. The American knows full well that a man who entertains no love for his native land is a bad citizen and a bad patriot, who has quite as little love for his adopted country.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

Secret History of a Counter-Revolutionary Movement.

A Scheme to Elect a Rival Insurgent President.

Negotiations with Cuban Leaders for a General Surrender.

How the Plot was Spoiled, and Probable Fate of the Traitors.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP MORRO CASTLE.

The steam-ship *Morro Castle*, from Havana July 23, arrived at this port yesterday. We are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. R. W. ALBERT, Purser of the *Morro Castle*, for the prompt delivery of our mail packages.

The Reported Assassination of Cuban Generals by the Insurgents—Secret History of a Conspiracy in which they were Engaged—An Attempt to Organize a Counter-Revolution and a Rival Government—Gen. Napoleon Arrango's Agency in the Plot—How it Failed.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 23, 1870.

The Havana journals published a few days ago an item announcing that the Captain of a coasting schooner had brought the report that the insurgent Generals, CORNELIO PORRA, ARTEAGA, ARTEAGA's son and his son-in-law had been assassinated. The *Diario* does not vouch for the report, and at head-quarters nothing in relation to it has become known. The public at large, both Cubans and Spaniards, indulge in conjectures why the Cubans should have killed their own Generals. Your correspondent, who is in possession of many facts connected with the above-named Generals, and every incident in affairs about Puerto Principe, and before, during and since the trip of Gen. RODAS, will now, for the first time, make public one of the most important events in the history of the war.

SECRET HISTORY OF A STRANGE PLOT.

This narrative will undoubtedly create excitement among Cubans and Spaniards, to a large majority of whom it will be the first truthful information they have received of affairs here. In order to make the subject plain, it is necessary to recur to the trip of Gen. RODAS to Puerto Principe, accompanied from Havana by the Cuban Gen. NAPOLEON ARRANGO, who had arrived there but a few hours previous. Speculation was rife as to the object of ARRANGO's visit, and the few in the secret became aware immediately after RODAS' arrival at Puerto Principe, that ARRANGO would act as a Commissioner between the insurgent leaders, who wished to come to an understanding with Spain, and the Spanish Captain-General. These Cuban Generals were Gen. ARTEAGA, father and son; Gen. FREDERICO CASTELLANOS, Gen. CORNELIO PORRO, Gen. GABRIEL FORTUN, and a son-in-law of ARTEAGA, together with a number of less prominent rebel leaders.

THE MEETINGS.

One of the first interviews which took place was that between ARRANGO and CASTELLANOS, and a few days afterward an interview was arranged between ARRANGO and PORRO, through a relative of the latter, ARTEAGA also making his appearance periodically. At several of these interviews Mr. CESAREO FERNANDEZ, the Secretary of Gen. RODAS, was present. In the meantime Gen. GABRIEL FORTUN had held several interviews with the Spanish Gen. GOYENECHE, Col. BENEGASSI and other officials, all being unmolested in their journeys from the interior to these camps.

THE COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY PLOT.

Gen. GABRIEL FORTUN, who plays an important part in this history, is a native of Spain, and was an officer of artillery, but becoming enamored of a Miss VARONA, of Puerto Principe, he married her and left the army, and thus became the proprietor of two large estates near Puerto Principe, and is now rapidly attaining to the position of one of the wealthiest men in that region. He espoused the Cuban cause on the outbreak of the rebellion, and was appointed a General, but has never rendered any active service. FORTUN is reported to be exceedingly avaricious and ambitious, and though not very talented, is possessed of a great deal of shrewdness. From the fact of his being a native Spaniard, and of being related to the principal families of the Camaguey, it was arranged that FORTUN should be the leader of the counter-revolution, and be elected opposition President of the Republic of Cuba, and afterward that he should make overtures to the Spanish Government to surrender.

WHY THE PLOT FAILED.

This plan was not carried out, the immense ambition of FORTUN being a bar to its realization, and day after day passing away without his coming to any decision.

A VIRTUAL TRUCE.

These Cuban Generals were at the time residing in the Maraguan district, and it will be remembered that, during the whole of RODAS' stay in Puerto Principe, a few Spanish soldiers could march through the entire district without opposition, although 1,500 armed insurgents were in the district. The Cubans were also unmolested by the Spaniards, and not a shot was fired, a tacit understanding paramount to a truce and cessation of hostilities existing between the Spanish and Cuban Generals.

CESPEDES DEFIED.

At that time the Cespedes Government issued an order for the arrest of Gen. FREDERICO CASTELLANOS, but the parties sent to arrest him were ordered by the Maraguan party to return and report that Gen. CASTELLANOS could not be arrested where he was, and that, if the order was insisted upon, it was much nearer to the Spanish ports than to the whereabouts of the titulary President.

TERMS ASKED BY THE WHITE FEATHER REBELS.

The request made by the wife of ARTEAGA was that her husband be permitted to surrender at Puerto Principe and remain unmolested thereafter, receiving an unconditional pardon. RODAS replied that this was impossible, but that ARTEAGA and all others could surrender at some Spanish post, and from there ask in writing for a pardon; that he (RODAS) would refuse to grant it, but he pledged his word of honor to issue the necessary orders that all persons applying for a pardon be conducted to the coast and thence be embarked on any foreign vessel and sent to any country they might choose to reside in. The Cuban Generals refused to admit this proposition, and insisted on receiving a written pardon before presenting themselves, and also a written guarantee to be permitted to reside in the country unmolested, or to be allowed to embark for any foreign country, and that they would surrender to RODAS only. Over six weeks were spent in negotiations, affairs remaining in *statu quo*, when RODAS became tired of waiting so long and returned to Havana, leaving matters in a fair way of settlement, the plan of making FORTUN President being again broached and in active progress.

CESPEDES POWERLESS.

The few ultra Cubans who suspected the above conspiracy went to look for CESPEDES and lay the matter before him. CESPEDES, being powerless to proceed with an armed force against the Maraguan district, or to attack FORTUN at his farm, near Guaimaro, to which place the latter had retired, was compelled to let matters take their course and to remain inactive, availing himself, however, of such persons as he could count on to sow the seeds of disunion among the Fortun party, which had already sent several agents to the United States to invoke the aid of President GRANT, in case their plan should be consummated. CESPEDES, on discovering this, also sent an emissary to New-York, who reached there safely about two weeks ago.

BLUNDER OF A STUPID OFFICER.

And now everybody is in a state of suspense and anxiety. The report that ARTEAGA and others had been assassinated, may be true; and if so, it is a sure sign that the plan of the Fortun party has failed. What makes matters still more complicated, and in itself would be sufficient to destroy altogether this plan of restoring peace to Cuba, has been the action of the most stupid man in the Spanish Army, Gen. CARO, the Commander-in-Chief of the Central Department.

ONE OF PRIM'S PROTEGES SPOILS THE PLOT.

Gen. CARO, an intimate friend of Gen. PRIM, shows plainly in his stolid face that talent or intelligence are qualities entirely lacking in his composition. Stupidity and stubbornness are plainly marked in his personal appearance, and his acts before and since his arrival prove nothing to the contrary. The object in sending CARO to this island, holding as he does the rank of a Mariscal de Campo in the Spanish Army, was simply to afford him an opportunity to earn promotion, and his friend PRIM a pretext to advance him another step in his military career by appointing him a Lieutenant-General. This fact being understood, it will therefore not be astonishing to learn that RODAS had barely left Puerto Principe, when CARO inaugurated a campaign entirely contrary to the projects of the Captain-General, and one possessing but little danger, but all the elements of success, and which would afford the best chance for writing a pompous report and obtaining the coveted grade of Lieutenant-General. CARO called together the different battalions guarding the lines leading from Puerto Principe in every direction, forming a corps of no less than 6,000 men, with which to operate against the Maraguan district, which has hitherto been occupied by but two skeleton companies of Spaniards. As several hundred non-combatant families reside in that district, and the Cubans in arms exist only in small parties, it will be very easy to concoct a flaming report of victory. No news from CARO or his movements has been received as yet, but one result is certain and that is, that the opposition to the Spanish Government will break out stronger than ever, and if the Spaniards are unsuccessful, they must ascribe it to the blind stupidity of their own commanders. Of course, the truce which made negotiations possible is broken by this blundering fool, and it is not improbable that the parties to it, on the Cuban side, have received the reward of their treachery, perhaps at the hands of assassins.

FALSE REPORTS.

Some New-York journals of the 3d inst. published a cruel hoax, intended to excite sympathy for the Cubans, by announcing that the Remedios volunteers had executed forty-two citizens of that place, by clubbing them to death with their muskets, and that ladies of Remedios were working with culprits in the chain gang in the public streets. A number of American merchants and others, indignant at such shameless lying, have, in the absence of an American Consul, certified to the falsity of these reports, which do not contain a word of truth. The signers of the document are very numerous, and include over twenty Americans, who have never been molested or troubled either by volunteers or the authorities.

MURDERS IN CARDENAS.

On Tuesday evening, a Chinaman got into a difficulty with a white man and killed him. The Chinese have managed to secure a large portion of the retail and provision trade, and great jealousy has consequently sprung up between the Spaniards and Canary Islanders, who prefer to make a living by peddling than by working. The excitement produced among the population, when the deed was known, became intense; threats were made to assassinate all the Chinese, and in order to avoid further difficulties the Governor called out the volunteers, who began to patrol the streets. With all the vigilance of the volunteers two Chinamen were found assassinated in the streets in the morning, and the desire for vengeance being satisfied matters again resumed a tranquil aspect.

THE WAR.

Skirmishes of minor importance are daily reported, and from 100 to 150 deaths are reported monthly. BEMBETA remains inactive in the jurisdiction of Puerto Principe, and no military movements in the Cinco Villas of any note are reported. Military movements may be considered at a stand-still until the beginning of October.

QUASIMODO.

THE VALUE OF A CLASSICAL EDUCATION.

From the Address of Major M. Bundy at Beloit College.

The classics certainly have been given too much prominence, say many profound thinkers. Perhaps so, and perhaps not. To those who have acquired sufficient knowledge of etymology to comprehend the exact and full meaning of the word education, it is unnecessary to repeat the obvious truism that it is something essentially different from instruction or the reception of facts. There are some things which an audience like this must be presumed to know—as the Judge remarked to the pettifogger who wearied him with legal axioms. And it would be absurd for me to waste your time and patience in proving that colleges are valuable for their strictly educational uses, primarily and mainly. They take the young mind which wanders riotously through a bewildering chaos of external impressions and enforce on it method, application, continuity of thought, and the observance of the relations of things. They teach it to become equal to the mastery of many things by the mastery of itself, as the first and essential condition of all other forms of intellectual achievement. They "lead out" in harmonious proportion the undeveloped faculties, by studies which demand the use of the reason; which enkindle the imagination; which teach the habit of systematic observation, and which impress on the mind indelibly the value and meaning of the words by which we receive and impart all of our acquisitions. It is probably true that other studies than those of the Greek and Roman classics will measurably accomplish all of these objects of a real education; but let us not for an instant forget that it is education and not acquisition of knowledge that we are now considering; and, with this fact buried deep into our consciousness, let us see why the ancient classics are entitled to the place they have have so long held. First, there is the obvious reason that they are fundamental to all of our modern literature They underlie our thinking to an extent which we can appreciate in exact proportion to our knowledge of ancient and modern books. Not only are our systems of laws largely derivable from the Empire which first gave laws to the civilized world; not only is a thorough knowledge of the language in which the Gospel of the Lord was written a necessity to all who would know its full richness of meaning; not only are vast stores of modern learning wrapped up in these ancient forms of speech, but our English classics are so largely indebted for their conceptions, and even felicities of expression, to the Greeks and Romans, that to know the former, and to remain in ignorance of the great works of the latter is to lose a great share of their significance and value. Moreover, the very terminology of science itself is stripped of half its meaning to those who have not learned that marvelously flexible language, which furnishes us with the names for our latest discoveries. I say nothing of the facility which a knowledge of Latin and Greek gives in the acquisition of the modern languages—an obvious and admitted fact—because I am confining myself to the strictly educational aspect of classical study. The maxim that "he who knows only one language knows none," is true of the modern languages as a whole, in their relations to those from which they so largely sprung. Take from the former all the words which grew out of modern conditions, modes of life, habits and necessities, and examine solely those which give expression to the higher and universal wants, thoughts and emotions of men, and it will be found that a surprisingly large proportion of these latter were coined, in whole or in part, in times ante-dating our modern civilizations. Time was when the Latin was the not difficult and vastly useful means of intercommunication between the scholars of Europe, as the French now is between a large proportion of educated men. Could the Greek have been added as an equally common acquisition, it would have been demonstrated how adequate the so-called dead languages are for the expression of nearly all of those ideas which have not a merely local origin. "Dead languages," indeed—they have been accumulating significance in actual use during a score of centuries, and were never so surcharged with living force and beauty as now. It is because these languages are so embalmed and preserved in our own; because they are yet so essentially different in their construction, and because the very process of learning them disciplines the mind to discover that identity in diversity which is the secret of all knowledge—that the ancient classics have been so valuable as educators. Do we properly estimate the value to a young beginner in the study of language of passing at one bound outside of and beyond the immediate associations of the words he has learned without remembered mental action, into books which mirror a vastly different life and under almost totally different conditions, and among scenes which it requires the full vigor of a youthful imagination to make real and vivid? Can any other mode of culture supply such a parallax for the observation of the meanings of modern words? It must be painfully evident to any cultured and critical observer of the current utterances of the times—whether in the shape of political speeches and controversies, of newspaper articles, or of other common modes of expressing opinions on the passing topics of the day—that a vast amount of fine natural talent is measurably misdirected, hampered or clouded, for lack of that clear and definite apprehension of the meaning of words and that precision in their use which a classical education most surely gives, and without which even the truth is imperfectly and often injuriously held and proclaimed, while errors of all sorts are sure to find lodgment in the mind. Nine-tenths of the world's controversies are about words and their significance, and without an almost religious adherence to their proper meanings the best minds are likely to become confused with misapprehensions—to say the least. The Greek and the Latin are fixed languages, while all living tongues are in a constant state of flux, of accretion, of change, and of uncertainty. In the study of these languages, which reached the perfection of form and have come down to us in all of their original beauty, unimpaired through the lapse of centuries, the mind of the student rests on an unchanging basis and can master, unaffected by distracting influences, the mystery, the symmetry, and the significance of two languages which Providence seems to have specially conserved for the perpetual delight and instruction of the scholars of all ages.

NOTES FROM ENGLAND.

The War and its Effect—Opening the Thames Embankment—The Princess Louise "Strong-Minded"—The Commons and the Hot Weather—Great Cricket Match—Summer Gardens—The Baby Show.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, July 16, 1870.

For several days a war cloud has hung over Europe. There have been panics on the Stock Exchanges and disasters to many speculators. Millions have changed owners. There was a stirring up of bad feelings everywhere. Belgium knew that at the first sound of war her territory would be invaded and her national existence ended. The Italian republicans said, "now is our chance for Rome." The Fenians hoped something might turn up for them. France sent to Hungary for hay, and the heavy batteries of her artillery were heard thundering by night through the streets of Paris; moving, as I have heard them before, from one railway station to another. German young men in the counting-houses of French and Belgian cities were summoned to report themselves at Mayence to take their places in the army. Even at Constantinople there was a panic, for when Western Europe is engaged in the deadly struggle which the caprice of the smallest Prince may precipitate, Russia swoops down upon the Bosphorus. What an infamy that the peace of the world can be broken by a petty Prince whose very existence was unknown to us! What an absurdity that the Prince's father can still the tumult of Europe by interposing his paternal authority, and saying decisively that his son shall not have a crown of so costly a character. But it is plainer than ever that we are living in the crater of a volcano. The general irritation and consequent danger are increased, and there is more need than ever of a Congress that shall settle the affairs of Europe upon a permanent basis. You talk of the "relics of barbarism," when war and all this costly and stupendous preparation for war is the essence of barbarity. We punish assaults, we forbid duels, we have courts of justice for all offenders, but there is no court of nations which can decide upon and punish their wrongs. The nations of Europe are like a gang of lawless ruffians, each armed to the teeth, and ready to fight each other at a moment's notice. Surely this is not civilization. There has been no war within my memory that might not have been prevented by a very small amount of honest statesmanship. They were either blunders or crimes. In spite of the panic on the Stock Exchange, there was little fear that England would be drawn into a war between France and Prussia. It might be expected that at the first sign of danger an English fleet and army would be sent to Belgium. I believe England would do nothing but mildly protest. A few more regiments might be sent to Ireland. England would be very busy furnishing munitions of war and other goods to all parties.

—So far had I written, when all peaceful speculations were overturned by the terrible news that France has declared war—that her armies are this moment massing on the Rhine frontier; that surgical instruments have been sent forward for the first battle. The volcano has burst. Thunder comes out of a clear sky. A week ago war seemed impossible, and now it is upon us. The King of Prussia has been impolite to the French Minister—France is insulted. But why was France insulted if Prussia had not determined to fight? The two nations hate each other, and when men hate, war is easy. Many Germans hate Prussia also, but it may be that their greater hatred of France will reconcile them to Prussia. Prussian statesmen may see in a war with France the ready way to the union of Germany.

THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.

While France and Germany were springing to arms we have opened the Thames embankment and open today the International Working Men's Exhibition. The Queen promised to open the embankment, the greatest work of her reign, except, perhaps, the new sewage works of the metropolis, but the heat of the weather has made London too hard for her, and she was obliged to go to Osborne. So the ceremony was performed by the Prince of WALES and the Princess LOUISE. As the Prince goes everywhere and is seen often enough by everybody, he no longer draws great crowds after him. The Princess LOUISE is little known except by her photographs in the shop windows, and some rumors of her artistic ability. It seems, however, that she is of the strong-minded and free-thinking type, and the new German life of VOLTAIRE is said to have been written at her suggestion. The Princess of WALES has gone with her children, our future sovereigns, perhaps, to visit their grand-parents in Denmark. So the Prince of WALES, who any day may be, by the grace of God, King, with his sister, drove in what the *Times* calls a shabby procession, along the walled-up bank of the Thames, and declared the embankment open. There was a salvo of artillery; an address was read to the Prince, and he made one of his neat little speeches; and the proceedings terminated with the inevitable dose of mutual compliments.

THE UNIVERSITY TESTS BILL.

The House of Lords, led by the impetuous Marquis of SALISBURY, the new Chancellor of the University of Oxford, has had the temerity to defeat the Commons' University Tests bill by a majority of fourteen. This is a postponement to next session, upon the pretext that such a bill should not be passed without some security for religious teaching. The general education difficulty has been compromised; and though the League grumbles at its sectarian features, it has accepted them rather than lose the bill. The Roman Catholics, finding their schools were threatened in some districts, took time by the forelock. They met—that is, the Catholic nobility and men of money and influence—and raised money enough to establish and extend their schools so as to answer for this generation at least, and secure the Government aid to established schools, before the act comes into operation. They subscribed handsomely, it must be said, the young Duke of NORFOLK giving £10,000, and his uncle, Lord HOWARD, £5,000.

THE COMMONS IN SUMMER.

The House of Commons works very hard to finish up its business in time to shoot grouse by the middle of August—but with all the appliances of a cooling ventilation it is hard work to keep a House. The Government, aided by a vigilant "whip," keeps enough members within call to prevent a count out when it is important to avoid one, but when the intractables insist on trotting out their hobbies, and nothing else can be done to stop them, members steal out, until some one rises to order, and informs the speaker that there are not enough members present to make a House—in the same way as a member told him the other night that there were strangers present. The Speaker is for too polite ever to know such a fact without being expressly told it. The Speaker of the House of Commons, if a partisan at all, is one of the mildest possible type, and as Tpeaker is entirely impartial. But a fervid orator may happen to count himself out, nip his speech in the bud and extinguish it forever. "Mr. Speaker, Sir, is this justice to Ireland?" exclaimed a patriotic member. "Behold, Sir, this mighty injustice, and not twenty members present." "Order, order!" cried the Speaker, "One, two, three," and so on counting up to fourteen—"This House now stands adjourned." A clear case of Oraticide.

THE GREAT CRICKET MATCH.

This week occurred one of the few annual events of national importance, like the Derby and the University boat-race. An Englishman runs horses, he rows boats, he plays cricket. The third event, therefore, was the cricket match between Eton and Harrow, played at Lord's Cricket Grounds, St. John's Woods, before 12,000 spectators of the highest rank and fashion. Hyde Park, in fact, drove up to Lord's, and each carriage paid a guinea for admission. The playing, of course, is admirable—far too good, some thought, for school-boys who have learned anything but cricket. All the schools of England, however, play this game several hours every day. Lessons over, all take to the cricket-field and the play lasts as long as their is light enough to see a ball.

SUMMER GARDENS.

With the hot weather, so unusual in England, theatres close, and the cooler suburban resorts flourish. Cremorne, under the new management of a German dealer in gloves, Mr. BAUM, is becoming fashionable. It is more decorous for one thing, though not enough of that to hurt, and it is rather less of a swindle. Formerly you paid a shilling for admission, and I will not say that such a cool garden, such trees, walks, flowers, and fountains, extending over several acres, with music, dancing, fire-works, tea and shrimps in the arbors, a half-crown supper ready for you, and a gay crowd around, were not worth a shilling; but you were tempted with a dozen other attractions, ballet, circus, performing dogs, monkeys, fortune tellers, &c., all charged extra. Now the shilling gives you free admission to all the performances, only the reserved seats, of course, are in the best places. But real swells are once more visible at Cremorne, as of old at Vauxhall, and real ladies, it is whispered, sometimes take refuge in the screened balconies that look down upon the dancing platform and illuminated orchestra. At 11 o'clock come the fire-works, and then the more serious portion of the crowd goes home—thinking, perhaps, that all is over. Not a bit of it. It is now that the real fun begins. Leaving at 11, you meet cab after cab driving rapidly up, and they continue to arrive—the sad gay world of London—till midnight. Cremorne is in its peculiar glory until 1 o'clock, and for an hour later the streets of Chelsea ring with the tipsy songs and laughter of the returning revelers.

THE BABY-SHOW.

In the north suburb, Highbury Barn is as gay and popular, if not as fashionable, as Cremorne in the west. But, this week Highbury Barn has had a new attraction, imported from America—invented, I believe, by the great showman, BARNUM—a baby-show. And there is no doubt that the English are fond of babies. And English babies and children are certainly as beautiful as were ever born anywhere. Babies and all their antecedents and belongings form a large part of the stock in trade of the most popular English novelists. On this matter the national mind is free from any squeamishness. England glories in her infantry. But this glory bears with it a terrible disgrace. The baby-farming disclosures in the metropolis are shocking, and they are no novelty. Already the Police have found in pawn-shops the clothing of forty infants, believed to have been murdered—starved or drugged to death—by the two women now in prison. Some of this clothing was of the finest description, marked with crests and coronets. Much of it can be traced to its owners, though, of course, it may have been stolen by servants. The *Times* publishes a long letter from a lady who some time since went into an investigation of this baby-farming business, in which she describes an interview she had with a woman who had been for twenty years in the trade. Married and single ladies were helped out of their troubles, and the children disposed of. Some were adopted by the childless, and palmed upon their husbands as their own—the greater number placed where they soon ceased to live, either to comfort or disgrace their miserable parents. Yet all this, the *Times* assures us, is better than a foundling hospital; and it is only because England is so much better than other countries, aiming at a higher and purer standard, that she will not tolerate such a demoralizing institution. So, to keep the morals of England pure, her illegitimate babies must be murdered by thousands. And not these alone. Years ago it was shown by indisputable testimony that the legitimate children of English parents were deliberately drugged to death in great numbers. The heart of the nation is hardened to this terrible crime of infanticide. And a false political economy has as much to do with it as bad morals and irreligion. To a planet not yet one-tenth peopled, and scarcely begun to be cultivated as it might be, nothing is so valuable as human life. To waste it and destroy it is as foolish as it is wicked. But, until the nation is educated into a higher intelligence and a better conscience, this wretched work will go on. Or, as the *Times* puts it, the higher the English standard of morality, the more infanticide will be committed.

MONADNOCK.

A Chicken-Soup Spring in Nevada—Water as a Hatching Agent.

The *Territorial Enterprise* gives the following interesting account of a remarkable spring in Nevada:

"About one mile from Elko, on the old White Pine road, are a number of curious hot springs, the property of Messrs. LAUMISTER & GROEPPER. One of these springs is really a great natural curiosity—a spring the like of which is, perhaps, nowhere else to be found in the whole world. It is a hot spring of considerable size, the water of which, when properly seasoned with pepper and salt, cannot be distinguished from the best chicken soup. Of the hundreds who have partaken of it, all agree that it has precisely the taste of chicken soup or broth. The proprietors have made many experiments with the water of this spring, and find it to be both wholesome and nutritious. Three pounds of beef boiled in the water of the spring yields as much soup as could be obtained from twelve pounds of the same meat cooked in common water. The spring is one of a group of hot springs situated in a stretch of moderately hilly or rolling country, and is in no way remarkable in appearance. Like the other springs about the place, it is at the top of a little mound of loam and sediment, formed by the decay of plants and mineral deposits from the water. Messrs. LAUMISTER & GROEPPER are now making use of the water of some of the springs for the purpose of hatching chickens. They have already hatched several large batches, and find the operation inexpensive. The eggs are placed in small wooden boxes, capable of holding a dozen or two each, and these are placed in frames and sunk to the proper depth in the water, the temperature of which is regulated by the proper admixture of hot and cold water. The eggs are placed between layers of cotton wool, and are turned over once a day. The proprietors of the spring intend to go into this chicken-hatching business quite extensively as soon as they can erect the proper tanks and buildings. Chickens have been successfully hatched with little trouble and at no expense at Steam-boat Springs, near this city. There is hot water and steam enough there to hatch out ten acres of eggs in one batch. Why don't a chicken-hatching company be formed to utilize all this waste hatching power?"

Cruel Treatment of a Child.

The Philadelphia *Record*, of July 28, says:

"A woman residing in the north-western part of the city was arraigned before Alderman KERR, yesterday afternoon, at the Central Station, on the charge of ill-treatment of a little bound girl, who had been living with her a year and a half. The child, who is eleven years of age, testified that the woman treated her badly, frequently beating her for very trivial offenses, on one occasion having beaten her with a stair-rod. She also said that sometimes she had not got enough to eat, her food having been served to her in certain quantities; after having eaten that was given no more. On one occasion she was beaten with a rattan for having accidentally dropped two crackers on the floor. At times the defendant had taken the clothes off her before whipping her, and beat her so hard that she bore marks on her person for some days afterward. On one occasion the defendant made her confess to having broken and thrown an old saucer into the street, which was afterward found in a flour-barrel. Several witnesses living in the neighborhood testified to hearing the woman order the child to undress and prepare for whipping, after which the windows were closed, and they heard only the cries of the little girl. The father of the child testified that his daughter had not been permitted to see him at any time, except in the presence of the woman. The Alderman said he did not consider the evidence strong enough to hold the defendant, and would discharge her."

CURRENT NOTES.

A Pittsburg teamster endeavored to ford a river with a team of horses the day before yesterday, and was drowned.

A temperance party from Coldwater, Ill., recently, had quite a pleasant time during a visit to the East. It is to be presumed that the "cold water" principle was never for a moment lost sight of during the entire trip.

The infected buffalo robes are supposed to have reached as far as Chicago. During the past week, two cases of small-pox were brought to the notice of the health officer. It is to be hoped that the "trail" may not be traced any further this season.

The conductor of a drawing-room car on the Hudson River Railroad, had his vest, gold watch, and $5 in greenbacks stolen from beside him while asleep in the forward part of the car a few days ago. Conductors should not be too confident of their *power* to overawe thieves while in a somnolent condition.

The inventor of the "flexible" candy has donated the profits of a day in aid of the sufferers by the East Boston fire. If the other traders in Boston "stretched" their charity in a similar way, the fund would soon be quite respectable. But in the meantime, to use a vulgar phrase, and looking at it from an advertising point of view, the candy man has a "sweet" thing of it.

ALFRED FLINT, a fifteen-year old youth, of Madison, Ind., accidentally shot a boy of twelve, while out gunning, early in the past week. While they were walking through the woods a rabbit jumped out of a bush. FLINT fired, and the ball struck his companion. In this age of improvement the old and dangerous system of exploding guns by the agency of *flint* should be avoided as much as possible.

Newark, N. J., has not yet succeeded in inducing the horse railroad companies to run cars on Sundays. The voters of the city declared by a large majority that they were in need of such accommodation. The expression of opinion cost $400, but only one company availed of it. The question has again been opened, and is at present under discussion by a Committee of the Common Council and the railroad officials.

A highway robber was pursued and arrested some short time since near Virginia, Nevada, by a photograph of himself, which he had dropped by the roadside while drawing a handkerchief from his pocket to brush away the perspiration caused by the struggle with the victim. He had not been more than a few weeks out of prison. The photograph was to have been conveyed to his mother in the East, with a letter to say that he was in good health, and on the "highway" to fortune.

An adventurous young barber, of Providence, R. I., who had become lazy and romantic from a lack of employment, endeavored to cheat a tailor out of $44, the price of a suit of fashionable clothes, in which he attired himself, leaving the old ones behind, to be sent to the residence of his "aristocratic" parent. The tailor's son, more suspicious than his father, followed the barber, and finally had him arrested. He was stripped of his fine clothing, and locked up all night. When a barber attempts to swindle a tailor, the chances are "nine" to *one* that he doesn't get "shaved" himself.

A lady in Detroit, Mich., was awakened by a noise, a few nights since, and on looking round the room saw the outline of a man in the mirror. She alarmed her husband, who rushed into the yard, pistol in hand, just in time to see a man in the act of jumping over the fence. It was subsequently discovered that he had not been in the house at all, but the moon shining through the window at the point where he stood, reflected his face in the mirror opposite the bed of the lady. The story is a strange one, and if it be not *all* "moonshine," may furnish some food for "reflection."

There is a four-leg chicken in California, hatched from one of four eggs, on the fourth day of the month. The extra legs have but one thigh-bone, which runs along the back under the skin, and though rounded off for a joint, has no joint to fit in. There was a fifth leg started, but it never extended to a more than a fourth of an inch in length. It is not long since we heard of the discovery of a chicken-hatching well, and a chicken-soup well, in California, and if the rush continues, it may not be long before we have word that the Californians have become "chicken-hearted," and that would, indeed, be a cause of regret.

A widow of New-Jersey, who was once fascinating, having noticed that her beauty was becoming daily more "modified," and, as a consequence, less to be admired, invested in a quantity of that "refrigerative balm which restores the freshness of youth," and applied it to her scalp and face. She was awakened on the following morning to find that her hair had all dropped out and that her face was all covered with blotches that no effort of science could remove. She has only one desire now left unsatisfied and that is to be brought face to face with the owner of the "balm," and it is a pity that it may not be gratified. Her wounded feelings require something of a soothing nature.

The "local" of a Michigan exchange has devoted over a quarter of a column to an "essay" on truant boys, in which we find the following choice passages: "The world may be progressing in some things, but the boys nowadays are * * Others are adepts at climbing fences * This progress and our view is diametrically different * * A lad who has (it seems so to others) enjoyed an agreeable position, resigned, and ran away * The youth is inflated with the same kind of gas that sent the balloons sky-high. It has hoisted him * Unconscious of trouble, he may now have fallen in barren soil, and in his infant pride be playing barefoot on Olympus' side." The weather must be very warm in Michigan.

The Fire at Boston Highlands—Considerable Loss of Property—A Centenarian Seriously Injured—Supposed Loss of Life.

From the Boston Post, July 28.

A fire was discovered, yesterday, shortly before 9 o'clock A. M., in the rope-walk on Hunneman-street, owned by JOSEPH NICKERSON & Co., Boston Highlands. The entire length of the walk, which extended midway between Harrison-avenue and Reed-street, between five and six hundred feet in length, was soon in flames. The fire communicated to adjoining houses, which added to the conflagration, and caused the fire to spread to the stone cordage factory of of the same firm, situated on the south side of Hunneman-street. In the upper story of the factory was stored a large amount of Manila and other hemp and cordage, which took fire and burned with such fury as to defy the efforts of the firemen to put it out before burning through the roof. It was, however, mastered after a time, without penetrating to the lower story, where most of the expensive machinery was, which was only damaged by water. At this point the fire communicated with a large wooden double dwelling-house, owned by WILLIAM MULLANE, and occupied by nine families; and also to another similar building, owned by the same party, and occupied by nine families. These structures were burned to the ground, only the chimneys remaining. The fire then communicated with a block of five or six wooden houses, owned by DENNIS CURLEY, and occupied by six or eight families. These houses were also totally destroyed. The buildings were valued at $2,500 each, and the total loss is estimated at $10,000. Some forty families were rendered homeless by the fire. The damage to the Nickerson Company is about $70,000. The loss on the stock will probably reach $30,000, and on the machinery from $5,000 to $10,000. The following is a complete list of the insurance of Messrs. NICKERSON & Co.: Tremont Insurance Company of this city, for $4,500; in Sun, Cleveland, Ohio, $3,200; Hide and Leather, $5,000; Firemen's, $5,000; Independent, $5,000, (on manufactured stock;) Fame, Philadelphia, $2,500; New-England, Boston, $5,000; Merchants', Chicago, $3,500; total, $32,700. A centenarian—an old man named DUFFY, said to be a hundred years of age—was taken from one of the burning buildings in an insensible state and conveyed to a place of safety. There was also a rumor that three children belonging to Mrs. FOLLOWS, twins about eighteen months, and a little girl aged three, were lost in the fire. This could not be traced to a truthful source. The stone structure was of considerable value. The walls are standing in good condition, but the rebuilding of the interior will probably cost $10,000. The long rope-walk was of comparatively slight value—the highest estimate placing it at $1,000. Mr. DENNIS MULLANE's loss on his three tenement-houses is not much less than $6,000, and his insurance will not more than half cover it. They were occupied by eight families besides his own, including those of Michael Barrett, Michael Fitzgerald, Jeremiah Flynn, Hans Gotleib, James Sullivan and Patrick Murphy. The two houses next north, owned by Messrs. RYAN & NOONAN, were valued at about $2,000 each, and were partially insured. They were occupied by six families, who, with those in Mr. MULLANE's houses, lost all of their effects. In one of the tenement-houses was a poor woman in the last stage of consumption. The house being to the leeward and on fire, it was quite a risk to go to her rescue; but her husband rushed into the house, and taking her in his arms, bore her half strangled, out of danger. THOMAS JENNINGS, driver of steamer No. 4, had his neck and left hand very severely burned in passing with his engine close to the burning buildings.

TO SCIENCE AND ART.

The Coming International Exhibition Under the Auspices of the British Commissioners—Americans Invited to Contribute.

In the following communication the British Consul at this Port calls attention to the coming exhibitions under the auspices of Her Majesty's Commissioners:

BRITISH CONSULATE,
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 26, 1870.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have the honor to communicate to you, for such use as you may see fit to make of the information, that Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 are about to inaugurate a series of annual exhibitions, and are desirous of promoting an adequate representation in those exhibitions of the artistic and industrial productions of this country. The Government of this country have not hitherto appointed a commission in connection with these exhibitions, and Her Majesty's Commissioners are therefore desirous of making known to artists, manufacturers and producers in countries so circumstanced, that by the rules laid down for these exhibitions, such persons are at liberty to send objects direct to London, to be submitted to the Committees of Selection appointed for the United Kingdom, without the intervention of commissions for their respective countries. The inclosed paper (No. 29) points out and explains the special principles of the proposed exhibitions. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant.

J. PIERREPONT EDWARDS,
H. B. M. Acting Consul.

The following is Circular No. 29, referred to in Mr. EDWARDS' letter:

International Exhibition of 1871, April, 1870, No. 29—Annual International Exhibitions of selected works of fine and industrial art and scientific inventions, under the direction of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1871. The first of the series to be held in 1871. Observations on the special principles of the Annual International Exhibitions, for the information of Her Majesty's Consuls.

Par. A.—The special object of the Exhibition is to exhibit selected specimens, and not anything that a manufacturer can produce, and it will thus be distinguished from previous exhibitions, in which allotments of space were made to manufacturers and others, who filled them as they thought fit.

Par. C.—In the forthcoming exhibitions, all objects must be submitted for the inspection and approval of Committees of Selection.

Par. D.—The exhibitions will be distributed into four divisions: Division 1 (fine arts,) 3 (scientific inventions,) and 4 (horticulture,) will recur each year. In Division 2, different classes of manufactures will be included in each year, till every branch of industry has been represented.

Par. E.—In Divisions 2 and 3, no object will be entitled to admission unless it be distinguished by some special quality, such as novelty, excellence, cheapness, &c.

Par. F.—In the several classes of Manufactures, the goods will be distributed into a sufficient number of subdivisions to bring the different branches of each class together; so that similar productions from different countries and localities will be placed in immediate juxtaposition, in order to facilitate examination and comparison.

Par. G.—Producers residing in countries which have not appointed a commission may send their works direct to the Exhibition, to be submitted to the Committees of Selection appointed for the United Kingdom.

Par. I.—Her Majesty's Commissioners will provide large glass cases, stands, fittings, &c., thus relieving Exhibitors from what has been a source of great expense to them in previous Exhibitions. The objects exhibited will be under the care of the officers of the Commission.

Par. M.—The days named for the reception of the different classes of objects are as follows: Feb. 1, 2, 3 and 4—Machinery. Feb. 6 and 7—Scientific inventions. Feb. 8 and 9—Educational works and appliances. Feb. 10 and 11—Pottery and raw materials. Feb. 13 and 14—Woolen and worsted fabrics and raw materials. Feb. 15 and 16—Sculpture not applied to works of utility. Feb. 17—Paintings applied to works of utility. Feb. 18 and 20—Sculpture applied to works of utility. Feb. 21—Engraving, lithography, photography, &c. Feb. 22—Architectural designs, drawings and models. Feb. 23—Tapestries, carpets, embroideries, &c. Feb. 24—Designs for all kinds of decorative manufactures. Feb. 25—Copies of pictures, mosaics, enamels, &c. Feb. 27 and 28—Paintings not applied to works of utility.

Par. N.—Reports will be published within a month after the opening of the Exhibition, and will thus be rendered much more useful to both the public and the exhibitors. The reports in previous Exhibitions were not published till toward their close.

Par. P.—"Prizes will not be awarded." The fact of selection will constitute a sufficient distinction, as nothing will be admitted unless it be remarkable for merit of some kind.

The Late Ensign Wainwright—The Story of His Wound and Death.

From the Evening Post.

Ensign J. M. WAINWRIGHT, whose death recently occurred on the western Mexican coast, was, in fact, master, as his order of promotion had been sent to him. He was the grandson of the late Bishop J. M. WAINWRIGHT, of New-York, and the eldest son of the late Commander J. M. WAINWRIGHT, who lost his life in the service of his country while in command of the United States steamer *Harriet Lane*, being killed on the deck of his ship by a volley of musketry at the commencement of the action at Galveston. His uncle, Surgeon D. W. WAINWRIGHT, United States Navy, while attached to SHERMAN's corps at the siege of Vicksburg, died of sickness contracted in the lines before that city. Ensign WAINWRIGHT received one of the Presidential nominations to the Naval School at Annapolis, from Mr. LINCOLN, in recognition of the services of his father, and entered the service July 29, 1863, having been graduated from the Naval School with honor. He was at once ordered to the Pacific Squadron, to which he has been attached ever since, and his friends were in daily expectation of his return home on leave of absence when the sad news of his death reached them. The second son of Commander WAINWRIGHT, ROBERT P. WAINWRIGHT, has just passed his examination most creditably and entered West Point, having received one of the Presidential nominations.

We are permitted to print the following letter from the surgeon of the *Mohican*, which gives a circumstantial and interesting account of the manner in which Mr. WAINWRIGHT came to his death:

UNITED STATES STEAMER MOHICAN,
MAZATLAN, Mexico, June 19, 1870.

DEAR SIR—It is my painful duty to inform you of the death of JONATHAN M. WAINWRIGHT. He died on the 19th inst., of wounds received in battle. You probably will have learned by telegraph, before this reaches you, the fact. The circumstances were as follows: Having learned at San Blas that the pirate *Forward*, a vessel we had been in pursuit of for some eight days, was at Brea Tacapan, seventy miles north, we sailed for that place. The next day sent six boats, fully armed, ashore, with orders to capture her, if there.

No serious apprehensions were entertained that resistance would be offered, though we had heard that she had 170 men, with four twenty-four-pounders, and was in the employ of a revolutionary chief named VEJA. The arming of the boats was a precautionary measure. On landing at the village the officers learned that the steamer was up the river. The boats started up.

After proceeding some forty miles, at about 3 o'clock on the evening of the 17th inst., the steamer was discovered just ahead, round a point, at a sharp turn in the river. At the order the men "gave way" and shot the boats round the point and alongside the vessel. Just at this moment a boat was seen leaving the ship making haste up the river. The officer in command ordered Mr. WAINWRIGHT to give chase; he did so, hailed the boat and ordered them to stop; as they still kept on he told them to stop or he would "fire into them;" not obeying the order, he fired, and two or three of his men did likewise.

In an instant a heavy volley of musketry and artillery opened upon all the boats from both sides of the river. Mr. WAINWRIGHT fell at the first fire, shot through the right lung, the ball entering an inch to the left and a little below the nipple, traversing the chest and making its exit two inches to the right of the seventh dorsal vertebra. At the second volley a ball passed through the flexor muscles of the right forearm. Although badly wounded he was calm and collected, and by his example of fortitude encouraged his men.

The boat with him on board went alongside the steamer, which had been carried by boarding; he was taken on board, as the balls of the enemy did not penetrate the sides. Finding that the vessel was hard aground, the officers set her on fire, and under a heavy fire of musketry and artillery abandoned her, carrying Mr. WAINWRIGHT, who had fainted from loss of blood, over the side of the boat.

The night was very dark and under its cover the boats pulled away. They left the pirate at 9 o'clock P. M., and arrived on board this vessel at 2 o'clock P. M. the following day. On leaving the burning ship, the boat in which was the Assistant Surgeon, went alongside the one where Mr. WAINWRIGHT was and placed the doctor on board, who gave him all the attention that could be given. During the passage to this vessel he displayed the same fortitude as when lying helpless under the fire of the enemy, uttering not a complaint, though he must have suffered extremely, especially when passing through the breakers just before reaching the ship.

On coming alongside he was hoisted on board, carried into the cabin, his wounds redressed, clean clothing placed on him, and everything done to make him comfortable. He was very patient; said he suffered no pain. At about 6 o'clock on the afternoon of the 18th inst. he was bright and cheerful, and told in a whisper some of the facts here put down, how he was shot, &c.

Hopes were entertained that with care he might recover, but he had eaten little or nothing for thirty hours, his strength had been kept up by the free use of stimulants; at 12 o'clock he began to vomit, and from that hour we recognized the "beginning of the end." He began to sink, and died at 11:40 on the morning of the 19th June, 1870. He knew his time had come, as he was told there was no hope of his recovery; he was resigned to his fate, uttered no complaint, expressed no wish, made no request, but like a true man and officer, met death with the calm smile of resignation on his lips, and as never in life had he wished evil to any one, in death he had nothing to regret.

Thus passed from among us one who, as a gentleman and officer, had few equals and no superiors, regretted by all his brother officers, who loved him for his noble qualities, and respected him for his high sense of honor. In him the Government has lost a true man, and the service an officer who has added one leaf more to the wreath of its victories. * * * * *

Your obedient servant,
FRED. E. POTTER,
Surgeon United States Navy, United States ship *Mohican*.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Crime in New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The time has come when, as it appears to me, some action should be taken by the respectable citizens of this City, for the better protection of life. It is of almost daily occurrence that we are startled by the horrible murder of some old and respectable gentleman, either at his own door or in his private residence, and that without the slightest cause or provocation; or that some Police officer is shot down in cold blood by a miserable outlaw, and for no other reason than that the said officer was simply in the discharge of his duty. In such cases, for political or similar reasons, there is stay after stay in the execution of the law. The good people of this City were again startled this morning by the report of the murder of an old and highly respectable citizen, BENJAMIN NATHAN, at his own residence, and in his own room, after he had retired for the night, and this in one of the best and most respectable streets in the city—Twenty-third-street, near Fifth-avenue. The only cause yet known is that he had some money about his person.

Let me again ask for the consideration of all lovers of order and the better safety to life, What can be done? Is our Police large enough for proper protection of so great a City, especially when you take into consideration that the rowdies, cut-throats and murderers proclaim that hanging as a punishment is "played out?" Let all evil-doers when found guilty be dealt with according to law, and that promptly and without regard to position in society, and in my opinion you will ere long have a better state of morals and some safety for the lives of good and valuable citizens.

A READER.
NEW-YORK, Friday, July 29, 1870.

Fourth and Madison Avenues.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Murray Hill passengers by horse-car railroad will please take notice that they have the privilege of deciding whether they shall be compelled to go to Forty-second-street or Thirty-second-street to take a car of the Fourth and Madison-avenue Railroad, or one from any point between said streets. They can address, as a matter of course, the Department of Public Works, which, it is presumed, is waiting for the voice of all Republicans, among whom are all favorable to equal rights.

JONATHAN LAWRENCE.
MURRAY HILL, New-York, Friday, July 29, 1870.

The Scandinavian Meeting—Card from Mr. Gabrielson.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg you will correct the statement in this morning's TIMES, that I am one of the Committee appointed at the Scandinavian meeting, No. 5 Clinton-place, last evening. I was not present, did not know my name was used, and cannot consent to serve on that Committee, whose object, I suppose, is to gather "war funds," no matter how much I sympathize with the down-trodden masses of Europe of all nationalities, or desire to aid in alleviating suffering during the war. Respectfully,

G. GABRIELSON.
NEW-YORK, No. 821 Broadway, Friday, July 29, 1870.

Sale of Trotting Horses at Boston.

From the Boston Herald, July 28.

A sale by auction of thirteen trotting and driving horses took place at Mystic Park, yesterday, and it drew together a considerable number of gentlemen interested in horse-flesh. Mr. EDWARD RIDDLE was the auctioneer, but the delay in bringing the horses up, and the long exhibitions of their speed and points the owner, Mr. ROLFE, desired to give them, protracted the sale from 2½ to 6½ o'clock, although there were only thirteen lots to dispose of. The prices realized were very fair, only one or two lots going much below their value. The first was a bay, five-year-old saddle-horse, and was sold to Mr. E. NORTHEND for $115; a bay, seven-years-old, saddle-mare, to the same party for $105; a bay mare, four years old, nearly thorough, bred, and a promising one, to Mr. JUDKINS for $202 50; a brown mare, five years old, good driver, to Mr. ADAMS, of Providence, for $190; a white mare, fine family horse, to Mr. HUME for $240; a dapple-gray horse, six years old, to Mr. H. O. MORSE, of Lowell, for $220; a dapple-gray horse, can trot in 3 minutes, to Mr. SARGENT, for $330; *Berkshire Boy*, a yellow bay, well known as a track horse in Boston and vicinity, to Mr. MORSE, of Lowell, for $370; a bay horse, eight years old, has trotted a half mile in 1:20, to Mr. HUME, for $400: a bay horse, *Point Breeze*, thirteen years old, beat *Billy Barr* in 2:28, to Dr. SAUNDERS, for $875; a black horse, six years old, sixteen hands high, Kentucky bred, an open-gaited fine trotter, to Mr. ADAMS, of Providence, for $1,270, the greatest bargain at the sale; *Frank Rolfe*, a gray gelding, good trotter, entered in the 2:40 class at Buffalo, to Mr. NORTHEND, for $1,275; a gray colt, five years old, trotted a quarter when brought on the track in 41 seconds, to Capt. BARNEY HULL, for $800.

Insane Convicts Returned to New-York County.

The following prisoners were yesterday returned to this City as permanently insane, they having been convicted of crime and sentenced to the State's Prison, at Sing Sing, where they became insane:

JOHN THOMPSON, sentenced by Recorder BARNARD, Feb. 17, 1859, on a charge of grand larceny, (taking the property of ROBERT NASH,) to Sing Sing for four years and three months. He was born in England, and is now forty-four years old.

EDWARD TIERNEY, sentenced by Recorder HOFFMAN, May 27, 1864, for manslaughter, third degree, (killing JOHN FITZGERALD,) to Sing Sing for four years. He was born in England, and is now twenty-five years old.

JOHN MOORE, sentenced by Judge RUSSEL, March 12, 1867, for attempt at grand larceny, (taking the property of PETER MATTHEWS,) to Sing Sing for two years and six months; native of New-York; twenty-two years old.

These men, after manifesting insanity in the State Prison, were sent to the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, where they remained until the expiration of their term of imprisonment, and being hopelessly insane, are now sent to the New-York County Insane Asylum, as a county charge, in compliance with a law passed at Albany two years ago. This is the second batch of insane convicts received since the passage of the law.

The Post-Office—Repairs Sadly Needed.

The south-west corner of the Post-office building was again flooded on Thursday evening by the storm of rain, which beat in at the windows, and would have caused considerable damage had not the lesson of the previous evening taught the necessity for proper precautions. Alterations are being made in this part of the building for the purpose of giving greater accommodations to the clerical force. Pending the changes the windows are left exposed; and such is the condition of the floor under the new addition that when rain beats in the water is collected in the centre, and soaks through into the letter-delivery boxes beneath. Measures have been taken which will prevent damage in future, and the repairs will be completed in a few days.

The *City of Paris*, which sails this morning at 5 o'clock, will take the regular European mail. On Wednesday, the 3d proximo, the *Manhattan* will sail at 8½, and on Thursday, the 4th, the *Siberia* will depart, each carrying a full mail—the English, as well as that which would otherwise go by the German steamers. On the 6th the *Ville de Paris* will carry the French mail only.

Eighth Assembly District Union Republican Association.

The regular monthly meeting of the Eighth Assembly District Union Republican Association was held last evening at No. 274 Grand-street, Mr. GEORGE DONALDSON in the chair. On the motion of Mr. HENRY C. ATWOOD the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the appointment by Gen. GRANT, with the advice of the Senate, of Hon. THOMAS MURPHY as Collector of Customs in the Port of New-York, is, in our opinion, wise and just, and the only means calculated to harmonize and advance the best interests of the Republican Party in this City.

Resolved, That all good Republicans are hereby requested to come forward and join heart in hand with us in our endeavor to achieve further victories and maintain the cardinal principles of our party.

The meeting then adjourned.

COMMENTS ON THE WAR.

The French Side of the Question.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 26, 1870.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have just read your article, "Are there two sides to the European question?" and its perusal convinces me of a fact, which I had begun to doubt, that there are in this part of the world, some minds of a calm and reflective turn, which, rising above the passions and interests of the moment, judge without prejudice the motives of the men who have originated the war which is on the point of carrying desolation into two great countries. In the midst of the mass of impassioned speeches delivered before innumerable meetings, by men held in repute for the purity of their republicanism—by Senators and by Generals, who proclaim themselves Americans, enemies of all forms of monarchy and sincere Republicans—is not an impartial mind struck with the contrast between words and principles?

In all these German assemblages we hear the praises of "Old WILLIAM," the father of the future German nationality. We listen on the other hand to insults heaped upon "NAPOLEON, the despot," and on his dynasty. Nothing less than his overthrow from the throne of France and the perpetual exclusion of his family, will satisfy our German-Americans. The will of the French people on this point is not of the slightest earthly moment. It seems to me, that for men who are so devout believers in "the sovereignty of the people," this savors not a little of despotism. Does it not imply a distrust in the human understanding, and in the lessons of history as well as in the light of truth, to hear such puerile opinions expressed by men calling themselves political leaders?

The recognized representative of Prussian feudalism, the man infatuated with the dignity of his name and the extent of his priviliges, the man who caused himself to be crowned King "By the grace of God," before a Europe which smiles at these remnants of the Middle Ages—King WILLIAM proclaimed "the champion of the people!" How easily men are drawn into saying and doing foolish things. But let us recognize the illusions of a blinded patriotism, and respect the violence done to truth under a false apprehension of fatherland being in danger. We Frenchmen, at a distance from our native country, and nearly all without any deep affection for NAPOLEON, nevertheless sustain him, without exception, in the defiance he has thrown out to Prussia. And why? It is because we consider the war just entered upon as not at all a dynastic, but altogether a national struggle, which was bound to break out one day or other in consequence of the sudden aggrandizement and irrepressible ambition of Prussia. We are not willing to have on our frontier an enormous Prussianized Germany, which, at no distant day, might, according to the caprice or the ambition of its master, dictate to us its own conditions. We do not wish that our immediate neighbor should be at once powerful, ambitious, and have an appetite sharpened by past conquests, so that, judging herself strong enough to fear us no longer, she should inclose us in as with a vice, and annihilate alike our power, our legitimate influence, and our glorious and ancient renown. Such, Sir, are the reasons wherefore, while regretting the war, we submit to it as a necessary and inevitable evil. We wish to lessen the power of Prussia. We have no desire to conquer Germany, for that would be ridiculous. The ideas, Sir, to which I give expression, convey the sentiments of France, and those of the much regretted M. PARADOL, whom I had the honor to meet on his arrival, and who, while lamenting the war, uttered sentiments quite identical. NAPOLEON, with his weight of bodily infirmities, undertakes no mere adventure in engaging in a war whose issue may be fatal. He was impelled to it by the influence of the French nation, which indicated to him that he must undo what he allowed to be completed at Sadowa.

Such, Sir, are the true causes that underlie the present war, and all the inflated expressions about "exorbitant ambition," "traditions of the first NAPOLEON," "universal dominion," &c., are merely baits thrown out to catch the sympathies of the impressionable American people. What we Frenchmen in this City deplore, is the treatment we have received from the Press. That, Mr. Editor, cuts us to the quick, and gives us almost as much pain as would a defeat. Is it possible, we say to ourselves, that the Press expresses the sentiments of the American people? Can it be that Americans wish to see us defeated and humiliated, and that they would display their Star Spangled Banner upon their houses on the day when the Prussians should plant their flag on the Tower of Notre Dame? And for what reason? What have we done to them? It is truly sad, and makes one lose faith in human justice. I do not wish to go back upon history, nor to revive recollections of the past, but I pledge my word of honor that the sympathy of the French people has always been with America, and that in your civil war, in spite of all assertions to the contrary, and although the Government and its creatures were favorable to the South, the people were united for "the prosperity of the United States." Can it be true that this conduct on the part of American journals is merely a question of self-interest, and that according as their readers are German or Irish, their leanings should be Prussian or French? What we wish to understand is the purely American sentiment, and it is the expression of such which interests us. How are we to discover it in this discordant mixture of nationalities, which drown the utterance of the truly national element in the tumult of their speeches, resolutions and conclusions? Tell us, Mr. Editor, I pray you, where shall we find the expression of American opinion on the subject of the war which divides Germany and France, and when found, think you that it will not sympathize with us? Accept, Mr. Editor, the assurances of my high consideration. BENOIT FROMENTAL.

Gen. Cluseret on the European War.

Yesterday one of the TIMES reporters called upon Gen. GUSTAVE PAUL CLUSERET and was favored by him with the following views on the European war:

Gen. CLUSERET is of the opinion that if LOUIS NAPOLEON should lose the first great battle the war would not last very long. In this case there was a great probability that NAPOLEON's dynasty would be overthrown, because there were too many and too powerful elements opposed to him in France. The first of these elements was formed by the capitalists and high bourgeoisie, who were making money by speculations, and had no national pride. If they should see that the Empire meant no peace, but war, they would become disgusted with it. The second element was composed of the middle class. The business men of this class would be ruined by the war. But bankruptcy meant disgrace in France. If these men should, therefore, foresee their ruin, they would prefer to go down honorably. They would rather, therefore, be in favor of a revolution, instead of being ruined by a Napoleonic war. The third element was the working men of France, who were all united in their opposition against NAPOLEON. As to the peasantry, they would be in favor of NAPOLEON, as long as they were thus instructed by the Catholic priests, and as long as the draft was not too severe. But because NAPOLEON was withdrawing his troops from Rome now, the priests would of course not feel much inclined to inspire the peasants in his behalf. As a general thing the farmers did not care much about a revolution, as long as they could sell their products at high prices. If, therefore, in consequence of reverses of the war a revolution should break out in France, none of the classes named would be willing or ready to help NAPOLEON. The Garde Nationale, whose duty it was to protect and defend the City of Paris, numbering about 25,000 men, was composed of the heads of families and of business men, who would not like to fight their fellow-citizens in case of a revolution. The only body of men on whom NAPOLEON could really rely in the City of Paris was the Police force from 7,000 to 8,000 strong, the majority of whom were Corsicans and discharged soldiers. If NAPOLEON should win the first great battle, the war would not be ended by it, because the Germans would not give up on that account, but would continue the war. But because not Prussia alone, but all Germany united was fighting France, in the long run Germany would exhibit more resources in men than France. It was not probable that NAPOLEON would have at the first decisive battle more than 300,000 men, and it was not even probable that he would have that many there. NAPOLEON would, of course, make the first attack, because he had declared war, and he had every interest to push things as much as possible. He was already delayed now. It was not improbable that NAPOLEON would send the left wing of his army into Luxembourgh at once. As to the superiority of the needle-gun or of the Chassepot, the General said that the needle-gun of Sadowa would be inferior to the Chassepot, but the needle-gun had been improved by the Prussians last year, and it could not be said now which of the two arms was the superior. The Prussian light artillery was quicker than the French, and therefore superior. The Prussian light artillery was the swiftest in the world. As to *mitrailleuses*, these arms were certainly very dangerous weapons. But they were attached to the infantry and not to the artillery. They had, therefore, to conform to the movements of that branch of the army. But to do that was very difficult, and in all probability, when they were needed, the *mitrailleuses* might prove of no use. Their efficiency was doubtful. The Garde Mobile, the General said, was composed of men who served reluctantly, because they had either served already in the regular army, or because they believed that enough men were already drafted for the regular army, and that there was no need, and it was not just, that they too be put into service. The Garde Mobile was not yet organized, and because this was the case the fortresses they had to defend would not be left to them alone by NAPOLEON, by sending all the other available forces into the field. Public opinion in France was opposed to the institution of the Garde Mobile. The enthusiastic demonstrations telegraphed from France were all humbug. NAPOLEON was threatened by greater dangers from the political factions in France than in the field. But if the seat of war should be removed to France herself, then true enthusiasm would pervade the French people, who would rise, without distinction as to party for the defense of their country. The German name was not hated in France, although the Prussian was in the north-eastern part of the country since the war of 1815. The General does not know of any Frenchmen in this City who intend to return to France in order to join the French Army.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Not a Wife Murder After all—Fatal Fall—Sudden Deaths—Indecent Assault on a Child—Minor Offenses and Accidents.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner KEENAN in the case of Mrs. AGNES LITTLE, the woman who was supposed to have met her death through violence and ill-treatment sustained at the hand of her husband JOHN LITTLE, at their residence, No. 453 West Thirty-ninth-street, on Sunday last. The evidence adduced before the jury failed, however, to sustain the allegations made to the Police at the time of the woman's death, and the jury followed the evidence of Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, and rendered a verdict of death from intemperance and the heat. The husband was released.

TIMOTHY COLLINS, aged fifteen months, died yesterday at No. 358 Cherry-street, from the effects of scalds accidentally received by the upsetting of a boiler of hot water by his mother while washing on Thursday.

SELINA BELL, the colored woman who fell from a third-story window of No. 51 Thompson-street on Thursday night, while grossly intoxicated, died yesterday morning, she having sustained a fracture of the skull.

Mrs. RACHEL SCHOFIELD, of No. 83 Crosby-street, made a complaint, yesterday, before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, against GEORGE ENGLISH, for an indecent assault upon her daughter, BERTHINE D. SCHOFIELD, aged three years. The prisoner was held for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

The following sudden deaths were reported yesterday:

The infant of JANE PERKINS, at Eleventh-avenue, between Seventy-ninth and Eightieth streets.

JACOB FINGER, aged forty-three, at No. 133 Essex-street.

HENRY ASTON, a child, at No. 164 West Broadway.

JOHN MALONEY, a child, at No. 456 West Sixteenth-street.

Mrs. ELLEN SMITH, at No. 117 Spring-street, rear.

As Mrs. ANN WILSON, of No. 15 Waverley-place, was riding in a Third-avenue car yesterday, she felt a hand in the pocket of her dress, and immediately discovered that her pocket-book, containing $21, was gone. She charged JENNIE BROOKS, a middle-aged woman who sat next her, with the theft, and the latter confessed that she had taken the pocket-book, and promised to return it when she left the car. Both got out at Fifty-first-street, and JENNIE handed over the pocket-book to Mrs. WILSON, but the money had vanished. JENNIE was brought before Justice BIXBY, and held in $2,000 bail for trial.

Captain MCDONNEL, of the Twenty-first Precinct, yesterday arrested JAMES KANE, alias Murtha, who was engaged in the burglary committed in the store of JOSEPH D. POWERS, at No. 746 Broadway, on the 10th of July, when $300 worth of cloth was stolen. The prisoner is a lad of eighteen, and had part of the stolen property on him when he was arrested. He was committed for trial in default of $3,000 bail.

THOMAS O'BRIEN, No. 509 East Twelfth-street, was arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, before Justice COULTER, on a charge of feloniously assaulting ROBERT VANCE. The assault originated in a quarrel consequent on imbibing too freely of ardent liquors, when the prisoner seized a large knife with which he stabbed VANCE in the thigh, inflicting a painful wound. He was held to answer.

JOHN ROGERS, the proprietor of a house of ill-fame, No. 121 Greene-street, was held to answer at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge SHANDLEY, for robbing JACQUES L. HERWORTH of $18 on Thursday evening.

The Gold Market.

Gold was not affected yesterday by the news of the "great battle" which was industriously circulated by the evening papers. It was steady at 121¼@121¾ until 3 o'clock, when it fell to 120⅜@120½ on the news of an advance in United States bonds at the Frankfort market. The German bankers were free sellers of gold, which fact assisted to put the price down. The Stock Exchange was greatly excited over the murder of Mr. NATHAN, who was a prominent member of the Board, and during the morning a meeting was held at which the Governing Committee was authorized to offer a reward of $10,000 for the arrest and conviction of the assassins and a committee was appointed to draft resolutions of condolence with the relatives of the deceased.

Long Island City Common Council.

The Common Council of Long Island City met at Cruther's Hall, Astoria, Thursday night. The following Aldermen were appointed on the Standing Committees:

Auditing Accounts and Finances.—Hartshorn, Chairman; Rudolph, Bragaw, Williams and Bennett.

Lamps and Gas.—Bennett, Chairman; Lonegan, McNena, Hunter and Carlin.

Printing and Advertising.—Lonegan, Chairman; Hartshorn and Bragaw.

Public Health and Markets.—Hunter, Chairman; Rudolph and Carlin.

Streets.—Williams, Chairman; Rudolph, McNena, Bennett and Hartshorn.

Docks and Piers.—Williams, Chairman; Wiegan and Carlin.

Fire Department.—Rudolph, Chairman; Williams and Hartshorn.

Ordinance.—Hartshorn, Chairman; Bennet, Hunter, Brogan and Lonegan.

Salaries.—Brogan, Chairman; McNena and Wiegan

A number of ordinances were reported by the Special Committee appointed for the purpose of preparing ordinances for the cities, and after discussion adopted.

Arrangements were made to purchase a fire-engine for the Stevens Engine Company, First Ward.

The following salaries were fixed upon for the city officers: City Clerk, $600, after first year, $500; City Treasurer, $400; Superintendent of Streets, $500; Deputy Superintendent of Streets, $300; City Marshal, $600; Police Constable, $600.

The following amounts were fixed for bonds: Collector, $50,000; Treasurer, $30,000; Recorder, $3,000; Superintendent of Streets, $3,000; Deputy Superintendent of Streets, $2,000; Police Constable, City Clerk and Marshal, $1,000 each.

Base-Ball—Atlantic vs. Pastime.

The match between the Pastimes, of Baltimore, and the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, which was played on the Capitoline Grounds, yesterday, resulted in the signal success of the Atlantics, who found it no difficult task to defeat their amateur opponents, the latter unwisely presenting an elastic ball for the match, instead of a dead ball. The game opened well, but in the fifth inning the Atlantics scored eleven runs, and thereby destroyed all further interest in the match. The champions played a very good game in the field, but did not earn many runs at the bats. We give the score below:

ATLANTIC.	1st B.	T.B.	P.O.	PASTIME.	1st B.	T.B.	P.O.
Start, r. f.	1	3	5	Buck, 2d b.	1	1	7
Smith, 3d b.	5	7	3	Chenswith, r. f.	4	7	3
Pearce, c.	1	1	3	Bailey, c. f.	2	4	4
Chapman, l. f.	4	4	7	Williams, c.	1	1	2
Ferguson, s. s.	2	3	1	Lucas, 1st b.	1	1	8
Zettlein, p.	4	4	0	Southard, s. s.	1	1	0
Hall, c. f.	2	3	0	Popplein, 3d b.	3	3	1
Pike, 2d b.	3	6	3	McDonald, p.	1	1	1
McDonald, 1st b.	2	3	5	Livingston, l. f.	0	0	1
Totals	24	34	27	Totals	14	19	27

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th	
Atlantic	0	3	0	5	11	1	0	5	2	—27
Pastime	0	1	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	—7

Umpire—Mr. WILDEY, of the Mutual Club.

Time of Game—Two hours and fifteen minutes.

On Thursday the Pastimes defeated the Keystones, in Philadelphia, by the appended score:

Pastime	4	1	8	0	2	2	—17
Keystone	1	1	4	1	9	0	—16

Today they play the Stars, and if they again play with a lively ball they will be beaten worse than they were yesterday.

A Man Drowned at Hunter's Point—Shameful Conduct of Bystanders.

Yesterday afternoon a man named PATRICK BOYLE, who was working unloading gravel from the schooner *George S. Page*, lying at the Hunter's Point dock, on Newtown Creek, fell from the plank which connected the schooner and the dock, and was drowned. It seems that four men in all were employed with barrows unloading the boat, and while the deceased was with his barrow on the plank, by some means or other the shore end of the plank slipped from the dock, tipping the man and barrow into the creek. Two of the men working with BOYLE were in the schooner, and the third was on the shore, and notwithstanding there were only ten feet between the schooner and the dock, and three ropes by which the schooner was moored were immediately over the struggling man and not more than a foot from the water, these men lifted not a hand, made no outcry and did not assist in rescuing the drowning man. A number of planks lay on the dock, but no use was made of them or of a quantity of rope on the schooner. The man was finally taken out by some persons at the other side of the creek, but life was extinct. Coroner SEIDS will hold an inquest and investigate the matter.

THE QUARANTINE TROUBLES.

Another Speck of War—Reported Action of the Secretary of the Treasury in Favor of Dr. Carnochan.

The importers were greatly excited yesterday over a report which appeared in a morning paper to the effect that Solicitor BANFIELD had given an opinion, in which the Secretary of the Treasury concurred, that masters of vessels coming into this port must enter at the Custom-house in this City, and could not proceed to Perth Amboy to discharge, as has been the practice recently with sugar and coffee vessels which have been sent to Perth Amboy, after entering the jurisdiction of the New-York Custom-house.

An order to Collector MURPHY relative to this matter, from the Secretary of the Treasury, was received yesterday. The Revenue laws and the custom of the Treasury Department for the past fifty years permit vessels which have entered at a Custom-house to proceed to sea within forty-eight hours and change their destination, though the manifest may direct them to proceed to a particular port. The regulations of the Quarantine at this port expressly provides for a ship proceeding to sea, if her master desire it, without breaking bulk.

It is thought that if any order has been issued from the Treasury Department it is of a different character from that reported. The New-York Custom-house has jurisdiction within the waters of New-York Bay inside of Sandy Hook. A vessel destined for Perth Amboy has to pass through these waters, but she may do so, and there is nothing in the law to prevent it. Should any obstacle be placed in the way, all that will be necessary for the master to do will be to go to sea at once on arriving, change the destination on his manifest and then turn about and proceed to Perth Amboy. A petition is in circulation among the merchants requesting the Secretary of the Treasury not to interfere in this matter, and when it is sent to Washington a deputation will accompany it to present to the Secretary all the facts in the controversy.

The Custom-House.

The appointments confirmed by the Treasury Department, yesterday, were those of WILSON BERRYMAN, store-keeper, vice J. L. WILSON, and RAPHAEL FIDIAN, Inspector for thirty days from Aug. 1. Only seven appointments have been made by Collector MURPHY, and these have been where actual vacancies existed by death or resignation. In about ten days it is expected that there will be some removals, but even then not many.

Increased Facilities for Obtaining European News.

Mr. J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent of the Associated Press, before his recent return from Europe, closed contracts for a five years' alliance with the Reuter Telegraph Company of London, the Continental Telegraph Company of Berlin, and the Havas, Bullier & Co. Agency of Paris. Under this arrangement the Associated Press obtains exclusive use in America of the news of the three European news agencies named, and the services of all the subordinate agents in every part of Europe, Asia, (including India and China,) Africa, Australia, and the islands of the Pacific. On the other hand, the Associated Press will place its exclusive services in America at the disposal of the European parties to the contract, who control the only organizations of any importance for the collection of news in the Old World.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 29.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$22,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	110¼	25 Mich. Cen. R.	118¼
22,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	109¼	500 L. S. & M. S. R.	90¾
16,000 do.	109	500 do.	90¾
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	60¾	200 do. b. c.	90¾
5,000 N. Car. St. 6s, n.	29¼	700 do.	90¾
7,000 Mo. St. 6s	89	500 do.	90¾
82,000 Cen. P. R. G. bds	86¼	63 Panama R.	82
1,000 St. L. & I. M. R. 1st M. bds	89	25 do.	82¼
		65 do.	83
10 Central Nat. Bk.	103	110 do.	84
20 Tenth Nat. Bk.	125¼	500 Ill. Cen. R.	130¼
100 Mar. Min. Co. b. c.	5¼	100 Clev. & P. R. s60	106¼
100 Mariposa Pref.	10¼	160 Chi. & N. W. R.	82
100 do.	10¼	100 do.	82¼
100 Pac. M. S. Co.	40¼	100 do.	82¼
1000 do. b. c.	40	700 Chi. & N. W. Pref.	84⅝
200 Quicksilver M. Co.	5	50 do.	84¼
200 Adams Ex.	65¼	200 do. b. c.	84¼
600 Wells-Fargo Ex.	14	500 Chi. & R. I. R.	113¼
100 U. S. Ex. b. c.	43¼	100 do.	113¼
15 Am. M. U. Ex. b. c.	42¼	250 Mil. & St. P. R.	59¼
100 N. Y. C. & H. R.	92¼	7 do.	59¼
45 do.	93¼	100 Mil. & St. P. Pref.	75¼
200 do. b. c.	92¾	100 do.	76
50,000 N. Y. C. & H. C.	88	200 Tol., W. & W.	49¼
10,000 do. b. c.	88¼	200 do.	49¼
70,000 do.	87¼	100 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. G.	93¼
500 Reading R.	96¼	200 do.	94
500 do. b60	96¼	100 Ohio & M. R. s30	33¼
500 do.	96¼	20 Del., Lack. & W. R.	105
500 do. s60	96	100 H. & St. Jo. R.	110
500 do. b. c. c.	97	100 Col., C. & Ind. C.	17¼

SECOND BOARD—12¼ AND 2½ P. M.

$500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62, s.	110	20000 N. Y. C. & Hud. ctfs. b. c.	88¼
40,000 do.	110¼	10000 do.	88¼
10,000 do.	110¼	50 Erie Railway	22
25,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C.	113¼	100 Mich. Cen. b. c.	118
100,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	109¼	100 L. S. & Mich. So.	91
10,000 do.	109¼	500 do.	91¼
4,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	107¼	200 do. b. c.	91
45,000 do.	107¼	200 do.	90¾
5,000 do. b3.	107¼	100 do.	90¼
5,000 Va. St. 6s, x c.	61	200 Panama Railroad.	85
3,000 Miss. State 6s	89	200 Chic. & N. W. pt.	84¼
3,500 W. U. T. 7s bds	89¼	400 Mil. & St. P. pf.	76¼
100 West. Union Tel.	34¼	300 P., F. W. & C. guar.	94¼
300 Mariposa pref.	10¼	700 Ohio & Miss. R. R.	34¼
100 do.	10¼	100 Boston, H. & Erie	3¼
100 N. Y. C. & H., b. c.	93¼		
100 do.	92¼		

FRIDAY, July 29—P. M.

The Stock Exchange was shocked this morning by the report of the murder of one of the oldest, wealthiest and most esteemed members of the Board, in his own house in Twenty-third-street, this morning, Mr. BENJAMIN NATHAN. The motive to this violent deed was undoubtedly robbery. The Stock Exchange, after ordering a committee of three to prepare proper resolutions of respect for the deceased, offered a reward of $10,000 for the apprehension of the murderer.

This deplorable affair has created widespread excitement in Wall-street, where the deceased was long and intimately known as an active member of the Exchange, and respected for his probity, as his father, (who was one of the founders of the New-York Stock Board,) was before him. It has been our pleasure to know Mr. NATHAN well since the very foundation of the NEW-YORK TIMES, nearly twenty years ago, and we can say with truth that there was everything in the character of the man as an upright Broker and good citizen, to justify the universal sympathy expressed for his sudden and terrible removal from the scene of his usefulness, this morning. Mr. NATHAN was about fifty-six or seven years of age. In the last twelve or thirteen years of his Wall-street life he added considerably to his fortune, and has no doubt left a large estate to be divided to his family.

In the Wall-street Market, today, there was a strong upward course in the Public Funds, and in the Railways. The speculators in United States 5-20s have sold about as much Stock on the prospect of large returns from the other side as they dare venture upon the changed prospect of a steady market for these Bonds in London. The supply on the Street, after the purchase of $2,000,000 by the Treasury, yesterday, is not excessive, and some of the issues are scarcer for delivery than Money to carry them with. The prices today advanced to 109⅞@109⅞ ₱ cent. for the 1867s, and 110⅞ for the 1862s. The other 5-20s, and also the long 6 ₱ cents. of 1881, and the 5 ₱ cent. 10-40s, were also firm and in demand at advancing prices. The Gold market was comparatively steady in price, but, as on yesterday, there was a lack of buoyancy through the forenoon, and about 3 o'clock P. M. the price broke down from 121⅛ to 120⅞@120⅞ ₱ cent., on higher 5-20 quotations from Frankfort and London. This is about the first substantial information from Frankfort of the recovery from the War panic of last week.

The shipment of Gold by the extra Cunarder, yesterday, was increased to $1,225,000 after our report of last night was made up. The engagements for the steamers tomorrow are, as we are at present advised, $2,000,000, but as the Treasury has been paying out some double eagles to the Bankers, the amount may be increased in the morning. The week's export, altogether, will not be much short of seven million of dollars.

As the Bankers were able to command large Gold prices for shipment, they were drawing Short Sight Exchange today at 110⅞ ₱ cent. The 60 days' rates are 109⅜@109⅞ ₱ cent.

The War advices today were not of a positive character up to 4 o'clock, and the rise in the Funds here and the fall in Gold (at one moment to 120⅛ ₱ cent.) appear to be based on the better confidence in the London and Frankfort markets reflected by the tenor of private telegrams.

We were not mistaken in our last report as to the appearances of a newly-inaugurated upward movement in the Railway Market. The demand for the New-York, Western and Reading lines has been strong today, and nearly the whole list shows a further improvement in prices. The great ease in Money and the decided recovery in the Public Funds help this movement, while the reports of increasing traffic on the Roads encourage the confidence felt by the *Bulls* in still higher prices in August.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, JULY 29.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	107	107⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	110	110⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	108⅝	109⅝
American Gold Coin	121½	120⅝
Bills on London, at sight	110⅝	110¾
New Bonds of Tennessee	60⅝	60¾
New-York Central and Hudson	92⅞	93¼
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	88⅞	89
Reading Railroad	96½	97
Chicago and Rock Island	113⅞	113¾
North-western Common	82½	82½
North-western Preferred	85	84⅝
Pacific Mail Company	40¼	40⅝
St. Paul Preferred	76⅜	76¼
St. Paul Common	60	60⅝
Lake Shore	90⅞	91⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	34	34½
New-Jersey Central	100½	100½
Toledo and Wabash	50	50⅜

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, July 29, 1870.

Gold receipts	$530,873 75
Gold payments	197,282 15
Gold balance	69,723,565 89
Currency receipts	699,228 44
Currency payments	2,296,9476 8
Currency balance	12,081,844 84
Customs	513,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	113¾	5-20 coup., '67	109⅝
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	113¾	5-20 coup., '68	109⅝
5-20 coup., '62	110¾	10-40 registered	107
5-20 coup., '64	110¼	10-40 coupon	107¼
5-20 coup., '65	110¼	6s currency	110¾
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	109¼		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex. coup.	61¼	Ill. Coupon 6s, '79	100
Tenn. 6s, new bds.	60¾	Ill. War Loan	100
Va. 6s, ex. c.	55	Indiana 5 ₱ cent.	100
Va. 6s, new bds.	60	Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '73	97
N. Car. 6s, old	47	Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '78	97
N. Car. F. Act, '66	36	Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '83	97
N. Car. F. Act, n. bds.	29¾	Mich. 7 ₱ cent., '78	100
N. Car. F. Act, s. t.	22¼	Mich. 7 ₱ cent. W. L.	108
S. Car. 6s, n. bds.	73¼	N. Y. Reg. B. L.	106
Missouri 6s	89	N. Y. Coup. B. L.	106
Louisiana 6s	67¼	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '72	106
California 7s	113¼	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '73	107
Connecticut 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74	107
Rhode Island 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75	107
Alabama 8s	98	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77	107
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '81	100	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78	107
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '86	103	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '74	100
Ill. Canal bds., '70	100	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '75	100
Ill. Coupon 6s, '77	100		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	90	Del., Lack. & W. 1st	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	88	Tol. & Wab. Eq. Bds.	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n.	88	Tol., W. & W. c. c. S. F.	82
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	102¼	Gt. West. 1st. '88	89
N. Y. Cen. 7s conv. '76	102¼	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	96
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	102¼	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	98
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	95	N. J. Cen. new bds.	102
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	92	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F.	88
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	100	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	95
Harlem 1st	101	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	90
Al. & Susq. 1st Bds.	100	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	75
Al. & Susq. 3d Bds.	92¼	Chic. & Alt. S. F.	98
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱c. 1st	109	Chic. & Alt. Inc.	96
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	93¼	Ohio & Miss. 1st	96
Cen. Pac. Bonds	86	Penin. R. R. Bds.	90
Union Pac. 1st Bonds	81	Mil. & St. Paul 2d	85
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '70	110	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st	80¼
Alt. & T. H. 1st	93	Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d	67
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	87	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	83
Cons. 7 ₱ c. conv.	90	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	83
Han. & St. Jo. L. Gts.	108		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	138	Importers' & Traders'	157
Manhattan	150	Park	160
Mechanics'	134	Central National	103
Union	124	Fourth National	107
America	145	Ninth National	109
City	205	Tenth National	125
Phenix	107	Oriental	160
Tradesmen's	150	Gold Exchange	61
Mechanics' & Traders'	120	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	100
Seventh Ward	138	Del. & Hudson Canal	118
State of New-York	110	Pennsylvania Coal	220
Ocean	87	American Coal	30
American Exchange	112	Canton Co., Balt.	62
Chatham	150	Western Union Tel.	34¼
Bank of the Republic	119	Quicksilver Mining	4¼
Bank of N. America	108¼	Mariposa Mining	5¼
Hanover	104	Mariposa Preferred	10
Irving	118	Boston Water Power	15
Citizens'	130	Adams Express	65¼
East River	114	Wells-Fargo Express	13
Market	124	Wells-Far. Ex. Scrip	2¾
Nassau	107	American Express	42¾
Shoe and Leather	167	United States Ex.	43¼
Continental	95	Merchants' Union Ex.	13¼

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JULY 29.

Telegraphed to E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	101¼	101½
City 6s, New	100¾	100⅞
Camden and Amboy	113½	114
Pennsylvania Central	113¼	113½
Reading	97	97⅛
Lehigh Valley	56¾	56⅞
Catawissa Preferred	36⅛	36½
Philadelphia and Erie	27	27¼
Northern Central	44	44½
Lehigh Navigation	34½	34¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	88⅞	89

The following shows the earnings of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri during the third week of July:

1870	$60,700
1869	46,100
Increase	$14,600

Mr. H. G. MARQUAND, No. 43 Wall-street, (Jauncey Court,) will pay the August coupons on the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad.

The St. Louis and Iron Mountain Road is running a large business in the transportation of Iron ore into St. Louis. About 300 cars per day are thus employed.

The week's imports of foreign dry goods have been to the specie value of $2,394,485; amount marketed, $2,091,835.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Fourth National Bank, Mr. ANTHONY LANE was appointed Cashier in place of B. SEAMAN, resigned, and Mr. FREDERIC E. LATHROP was appointed Assistant Cashier, in place of Mr. A. LANE, promoted.

The income of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1870, as reported by the *American Railroad Journal*, was as follows:

From passengers		$415,869 74
From freight		493,342 42
From mails and express		25,412 15
From rents to other companies		195,000 00
From miscellaneous		9,198 71
From use of machinery		26,683 17
From interest		19,434 38
From sundries, profit and loss, &c.		6,516 88
		$1,191,457 45
Operating expenses, viz.:		
Repairs of road	$139,356 84	
Repairs of bridges	20,740 63	
Shops and engine-houses	15,237 64	
Station expenses	60,104 91	
Wood, coal and oil	107,960 85	
Locomotive power	76,331 77	
Passenger train expenses	41,272 82	
Freight train expenses	49,549 63	
Office expenses	39,692 41	
Miscellaneous expenses	29,616 58—	579,964 08
Earnings less expenses		$611,493 37
From which deduct—		
Interest on bonds	$143,956 59	
Taxes—State	43,083 74	
Taxes—National	30,867 50	
Insurance	6,263 29—	224,171 12
Leaving a balance of		$387,322 25
Add balance from previous year		303,602 69
Total		$690,924 94
Applied as follows—		
Dividend No. 28—scrip		$175,000 00
Dividend No. 29—cash		140,000 00
Balance—surplus account, March 31, 1870		375,924 94
Total, as above		$690,924 94

Condensed Balance Sheet, March 31, 1870.

Construction	$3,974,404 73
Equipment	995,750 96
Real estate	339,180 34
Material for repairs, etc.	208,795 07
Wood lands	12,540 00
Bills receivable	32,323 76
Stock and bonds	421,422 81
Due from railroad companies	24,483 01
Due from individuals	30,385 39
Due from Post-office Department	6,812 50
Cash and cash assets	87,632 39
Dayton and Michigan R. R. lessors	86,605 43
Cin., Richmond and Chicago R. R. lessors	17,238 64
	$6,238,174 03
Capital stock	$3,500,000 00
First mortgage bonds	1,250,000 00
Second mortgage bonds	500,000 00
Third mortgage bonds	282,000 00
Surplus earnings	375,924 94
Interest on bonds	6,118 06
Dividends unclaimed	16,012 00
Dividend No. 29	140,000 00
Due railroad companies	37,194 91
Due individuals	59,577 66
Due United States	11,679 42
Pay rolls, March	59,667 04
Total	$6,238,174 03

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ WE OFFER FOR SALE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD BONDS, 30 years to run, seven per cent., interest semi-annually, at 90 and accrued interest.

NO BETTER SECURITY, or of more intrinsic merit, can be made.

For particulars apply to

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO.,
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JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-st.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO. are agents for the sale of the following desirable securities, which they offer at low prices:

N. Y. and O. Midland First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

St. Louis and S. E. Railway First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

Montgomery and Eufaula First Mortgage Bonds, eight per cent. gold, indorsed by State of Alabama.

Alabama State 8s.

New-Jersey Town Bonds, seven per cent.

Some excellent Western ten per cent. securities.

☞ NOTICE.

The Coupons due Aug. 1, 1870, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Southern Central Railroad Company will be paid that day on presentation at the banking house of Messrs. VERMILYE & CO., Financial Agents of this Company, Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York City.

WM. H. SEWARD, JR., Treasurer.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST.
FIRST MORTGAGE
SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS
OF THE
WEST WISCONSIN RAILROAD COMPANY,
FOR SALE AT NINETY,
BY
WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company,
NO. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
30 Wall Street, N. Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

☞ THE SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD is now completed the entire distance from Owego to Auburn. A popular and prosperous Agricultural and Manufacturing district is thus efficiently provided for. The local business of the Southern Central will be very large both in freight and passenger traffic. The rich Agricultural country through which it runs will afford a constantly increasing business. The great manufacturing establishments at Auburn, whose water-power is the best in the State, and the enterprising towns along the line, will always secure to this road a good income.

VERMILYE & CO., the Financial Agents of the Road, offer the remaining unsold portion of the Bonds with the greatest confidence, believing them to be as good a security as any that has ever been placed on this market.

The Bonds bear Seven per cent., have thirty years to run, and they are convertible into stock at the option of the holder.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY'S First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Fifty Year Sinking Fund Bonds—Principal and interest payable in gold, free of Government tax, coupon or registered, convertible at the option of the holder into stock of the Company at par, which privilege will at no distant day enable the holder of these bonds to realize upon them at a price considerably above par, besides paying about nine per cent. currency interest in the meanwhile. The established character of this road, running as it does through the heart of the most thickly-settled portion of the great State of Iowa, together with its present advanced condition and large earnings, warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these bonds to investors as in every respect an undoubted security. A limited quantity are still offered at 90 and interest by

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday July 29, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	25	Spirits Turp., bbls.	128
Bees-wax, pks.	14	Resin, bbls.	565
Cotton, bales	332	Cut-meats, pks.	50
Dried Fruit, pks.	16	Lard, tcs.	108
Eggs, bbls.	273	Butter, pks.	1,171
Flour, bbls.	7,579	Cheese, boxes	17,847
Corn-meal, bags	250	Oil Lard, bbls.	100
Wheat, bushels	131,637	Oil-cake, pks.	175
Corn, bushels	69,431	Pea-nuts, bags	117
Oats, bushels	41,797	Starch, boxes	1,430
Beans, bushels	63	Tobacco, hhds.	313
Hemp, bales	2	Tobacco, boxes	978
Hops, bales	89	Whisky, bbls.	634
Hides, No.	153	Wool, bales	820
Leather, sides	9,091		

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Calabria*, for Liverpool—100 boxes Bacon, 1,571 boxes Cheese, 50 bales Cotton, 23,258 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *France*, for Liverpool—518 hhds. Tobacco, 54,540 bushels Wheat, 803 bbls. Flour, 2,659 boxes Cheese, 227 bales Cotton, 56 boxes Bacon, 12 bbls. Tongues.

By the bark *Lindesnaes*, for Cork—22,784 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Fyen*, for Cork—15,713 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *George Kingman*, for Lyons—12,000 Staves, 353 hhds. Tobacco.

By the bark *New-Orleans*, for Cronstadt—4,280 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Continue salable and firm at $6 25@$6 75 for Pots; $9@$9 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Has been in more request, and quoted at from 35c.@37c. for Yellow, ₱ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The market has been reported inactive for all descriptions of work, with more or less irregularity noted in prices, though stocks of seasonable goods are not heavy.

BRICKS—Have shown but little change as to price, on a fair trade.

CANDLES—Have been dealt in very sparingly at previous figures.

COAL—Has been firm in price, but without activity.

COCOA—Has been very quiet on the basis of previous quotations.

COFFEE—The market has been quoted steady, but has been inactive for other than Rio, of which 1,970 bags by the *Christian IX.*, 500 bags by the *Contest*, and 250 bags by the brig *Culsow Stesow*, have been sold on private terms. Of the offerings at auction, today, of 15,444 mats Java, by the bark *Auburn*, only two lots, of 100 mats each, were sold at 19½c. and 21¼c. respectively, the bulk of the cargo having been withdrawn; and of 4,000 mats choice Padang, by the brig *Zeebloem*, only 475 mats were sold, at 19¾c.@20c., gold, ₱ lb. Subsequently there was a rumor in the street of the sale of the *Auburn's* cargo, in a private way, but the rumor was authoritatively contradicted. A sale of 50 bags Maracaibo was made on private terms. We quote: Java at 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 15½c.@19½c.; Laguayra at 16½c.@18¼c.; Rio, 9½c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17¼c.@19c.; Jamaica, 15c.@17c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15½c.@19¾c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@18c.; Ceara, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8¾c.@9c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been depressed and lower on a limited trade. Sales since our last, 935 bales for early delivery, including 494 bales to spinners and 441 bales to speculators; also 1,500 bales for forward delivery, including 500 bales, basis Low Middling, for July, at 18⅛c.@18⅜c., 1,000 bales, basis Low Middling, August, 16⅞c.@17c.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	New-Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	15	15¼	15½	15¾
Good Ordinary	17¼	17½	17¾	18
Low Middling	19	19¼	19½	19¾
Middling	20	20¼	20½	20¾
Good Middling	22	22¼	22½	22¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	7,823
Receipts last week	3,464
Receipts the preceding week	7,780
Receipts since Sept. 1	728,609
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,160
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	538,720
Export clearances since our last	332
Exports since Sept. 1	419,269
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	558,887
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,579
Estimated stock here	25,500

DRUGS, DYES AND DYE-WOODS—Have been without activity, and prices have been quite irregular.

FEATHERS—There has been only a limited call noted for Live Geese, within a range of from 75c.@85c. ₱ lb.

FISH—Business has been on a restricted scale, but prices have been quoted steady in most instances, though Dry Cod show rather less firmness.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a livelier business reported in State and Western Flour, since our last, at decidedly firmer prices. The inquiry has been mainly for low extras in lines, for prompt and forward delivery, particularly for lines of extra State, which have been very freely purchased, to the extent of about 12,500 bbls., all told, largely on speculative account, at from $6@$6 25 for standard, closing at $6 25 as against $6, ₱ bbl., yesterday. Of shipping grades of Extra Western, some 3,850 bbls. have been likewise bought at from $6 10@$6 50, including 1,000 bbls. very good, for last half of August delivery, at the latter rate, ₱ bbl. Some demand has been also noted for Sour and Superfine Flour, for export, within our range. Trade and family brands have been held with more confidence, and have been moderately sought after, the general market closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 21,751 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western, at from $5 35@$6 10, inferior to very good Extra State at $6@$6 35, good to very choice do. at $6 35@$7, poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6@$6 35; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 15@$6 55 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$4 50@$5 25
Sour Flour	5 25@ 6 10
Superfine State and Western	5 35@ 6 10
Extra State	6 00@ 7 00
Extra City, shipping grades	6 10@ 7 15
Extra Genesee	7 10@ 8 90
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 15@ 6 55
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 60@ 9 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 00@ 6 35
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 40@ 8 90
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy, ₱ bbl.	6 25@10 00

Southern Flour has been in rather better demand at steadier prices; sales have been reported since our last of 1,015 bbls., in lots, at $6 25@$7 35 for poor to good ordinary, and at $7 35@$10 for good ordinary to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in fair demand, ranging from $5 65@$8 for inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. Corn-meal continues in moderate demand since our last at $5 25@$5 65 for Yellow and White Western; $5 35@$5 50 for Jersey, $6 for Southern, and $6 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 650 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, mixed, superfine, and ordinary extras, ₱ bbl.	$5 50@$6 25
Southern Flour, ordinary to good extras, ₱ bbl.	6 25@ 7 35
Southern Flour, good to fancy extras ₱ bbl.	7 35@10 00
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.	5 65@ 8 00
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.	5 25@ 6 25
Corn-meal, puncheons	27 75@28 00

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in light demand at former rates.

FRUIT—The inquiry for most kinds has been moderate, but prices have been generally quoted steady, though Layer Raisins have been a trifle cheaper. Sales have been reported of 2,500 boxes Layer Raisins at $4 22½@$4 25 ₱ box; 150 bbls. Currants at 12c.@12¼c.; 275 casks Prunes, 100 bags Brazil Nuts, and 300 bags African Pea-nuts, on private terms; 100 bags Terragona Almonds at 21c.; 200 bags Ivica do., part at 20½c., and small lots of Sardines, quarter boxes, at 19c.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has shown much more animation, with increased firmness in prices. The more favorable reports from Liverpool stimulated the demand, particularly for export, and heavy purchases were made, chiefly of soft and inferior to prime No. 2 Spring, with a few loads of Amber Winter, for shipment, at an improvement of fully 2c. a bushel on sound, closing quite buoyantly. Most of the export dealings in No. 2 Spring were at from $1 30@$1 31 for prime steamer to $1 33@$1 36 for good ordinary to prime sailing vessel grades of Milwaukee; $1 34½ for sound Racine, and $1 20@$1 30 for soft to very good Chicago, ₱ bushel. A few lots of No. 3 Spring were taken at from $1 12@$1 18, and of rejected Spring at from $1 03@$1 10 ₱ bushel. Choice No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, of which there was but little available, was quoted up to $1 37 ₱ bushel. Sound No. 1 Spring was very scarce and held above the views of buyers, the prevailing quotations having been $1 43@$1 45 for good to prime, with some extra choice in store quoted as high as $1 50 ₱ bushel, which was an extreme. Amber Wheat was less freely offered, and was wanted partly for export and for milling, but mainly for speculative purposes, at the advanced figures. White Wheat was inactive. Sales have been reported since our last of 241,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 60@$1 75; unsound [illegible] 25@$1 40; very inferior to prime Red and Amber Western at $1 40@$1 57, chiefly at $1 52@$1 53, in store, and $1 53@$1 55, afloat; closing very firmly; No. 1 Spring, part at $1 45; No. 2 Spring at $1 28@$1 36 for poor to prime Milwaukee, closing at $1 35@$1 36 for prime, afloat, and $1 20@$1 30 for Chicago; No. 2 and No. 3 Spring, Mixed, $1 20; No. 3 Spring, $1 12@$1 18; Rejected and Mixed Spring at $1 03@$1 10; White Genesee at $1 85; Amber State at $1 55@$1 56; new Amber Ohio and Indiana at $1 55@$1 57; new White Kentucky at $1 80, ₱ bushel. Corn has been in less request and less firm in price. The offerings, though comparatively moderate, have been in excess of the current wants of the trade, giving buyers the advantage, the market closing heavily. Very little call was noted for other than the better grades of new mixed. Sales have been reported since our last of 61,000 bushels at 95c.@$1 02½ for poor choice new mixed Western, in boat-loads; $1 03@$1 04 for small lots of very dry new and old mixed do.; $1 05@$1 11 for Yellow Jersey, Pennsylvania, Western and Southern; $1 08@$1 12 for White do., and 90c.@93c. for Unsound ₱ bushel. Rye has been inactive since our last, on a basis of $1 12@$1 15 for State; 97½c.@$1 05 for Western ₱ bushel. Barley has been in limited request at about former rates. Barley-malt has been quite sparingly dealt in since our last, from $1 05@$1 35 for Western State and Canada, ₱ bushel; sales, 1,700 bushels. Oats have been in less urgent demand and prices have been less buoyant. The principal dealings have been in good mixed Western, chiefly on speculative account, on the basis of 59c. ₱ bushel. Some very inferior lots were sold as low as 56c., and some extra choice, nearly pure White, as high as 64c. ₱ bushel. Car-lots of White State and Western were in slack request at irregular prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 81,000 bushels, all told, at 56c.@60c. for inferior to prime mixed Western, chiefly at 59c. for good boat-loads, afloat; 64c. for extra choice do.; 66c.@68c. for fair ordinary to good, and 69c.@70c. for choice White State and Ohio, ₱ bushel. The export clearances include 803 bbls. and 77,898 bushels Wheat, for Liverpool; 38,497 bushels Wheat, for Cork and orders.

GUNNY-BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been very quiet at former figures: Bags, 13½c.@14c., gold, in bond; Bagging, 30½c.@31½c., currency.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in fair demand at 75c.@85c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 30 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues in moderate request at 55c.@$1 05, as extremes, for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—There has been but little inquiry for any description, though buyers have had the advantage as to price; 500 bales Manila have been sold on private terms.

HIDES—Trade has been rather dull in all kinds on the basis of our quotations. Sales 14,000 Rio Grande and 10,000 Wet-salted do., to arrive, on private terms. We quote: *Dry Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., 23½c.@24c.; Buenos Ayres, 25@27 lbs., 23½c.@24c., gold, selected; Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 20@22 lbs., 20c.@20½c., as they run; Montevideo, 20@23 lbs., 22¼c.@23c.; Corrientes, 21@23 lbs., 22c.; Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., 22c.@22½c.; Orinoco, 20@23 lbs., 21c.@21½c.; California, 21@25 lbs., 21c., selected; Central American, 18@22 lbs., 18c.@19c.; San Juan, 21@23 lbs., 17½c.@18c.; Matamoras, 23@25 lbs., 18c.@18½c.; Vera Cruz, 18@19 lbs., 18c.@19c.; Tampico, 20@22 lbs., 18½c.@19½c.; Porto Cabello, 20@23 lbs., 18½c.@19c.; Maracaibo, 20@23 lbs., 14c.@15c.; Bogota, 18@22 lbs., 19c.@20c.; Truxillo, 17@19 lbs., 19c., gold, as they run; Rio Hache, 17@20 lbs., 14c.@15c.; Curacoa, 18@22 lbs., 12c.@13c.; Port-au Platt, 16@18 lbs., 15c.@16c.; Bahia, 17@21 lbs., 17c.@18c., gold, as they run; Texas, 21@26 lbs., 18c.@19c.; Western, 18@24 lbs., 17½c.@18½c.; Southern, 13@16 lbs., 15c.@17c., currency, as they run. *Dry-salted Hides*—Maracaibo, 30@32 lbs., 12c.; Maranham, 26@30 lbs., 12c.@12½c.; Pernambuco, 28@29 lbs., 12c.; Matamoras, 28@32 lbs., 14c.; Savanilla, 25@28 lbs., 12c.@13c.; Bahia, 25@28 lbs., 11c.@12c.; Chili, 28@30 lbs., 14c.@14½c.; Sandwich Islands, 28@32 lbs., 11c.@12c., gold, as they run; Southern and Western, 20@26 lbs., 12c.@13c., currency, as they run. *Wet-salted Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 45@50 lbs., 12c.; Rio Grande, 40@50 lbs., 12c.@12½c.; California, 45@50 lbs., 11c.; Para, 35@40 lbs., 10c.@10½c., gold, selected; New-Orleans, 70@80 lbs., 10c.@10½c.; Texas, 50@70 lbs., 11½c.@12c.; City Slaughter Ox, 60@80 lbs., 11½c.@12c.; City Slaughter Cow, 45@60 lbs., 11c.@11½c., currency, selected. *Upper-Leather Hides*—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 10@13 lbs., 24½c.@25½c., gold, selected; Minas, 15@18 lbs., 18½c.@19c., gold, as they run; Sierra Leone, 9@10 lbs., 36c.@37c.; Gambia and Bissau, 8@9 lbs., 25c.@28c., currency, selected; Zanzibar, 10@12 lbs., 20c.@22c., currency, as they run. *East India Hides*—Calcutta Slaughter, Cow, 9¼@12½ lbs., 16c.@16½c.; Calcutta Dead Green, 8@9 lbs., 13½c.@14c.; Calcutta Buffalo, 19@22 lbs., 12½c.@13½c.; Manila and Batavia Buffalo, 20@25 lbs., 12c.@13c.; Singapore Buffalo, 25@27 lbs., 12½c.; Penang Cow, 10@12 lbs., 14c.@15c., gold.

HONEY—Honey continues active at 78c.@82c., gold, for Cuba, in bond, ₱ gallon; 4 tcs. and 10 bbls. sold at $1 12, currency, free.

HOPS—Hops have been in light request at from 10c.@25c. for crop of 1869, ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 10c.@18c.@25c.; Wisconsins, 8c.@15c.@20c.; Eastern, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Michigans, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Ohios, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Yearlings, 4c.@6c.@8c.; Old Olds, 1c.@2c.@3c., ₱ lb. The receipts have been 89 bales; exports, — bales. Mr. EMMET WELLS notices the week's business thus: "We have to report a better feeling, more trade, and higher prices than have ruled for some time past. There is no improvement to report of crop prospects. Rain is much needed, though it is believed to be too late now to do much good if it does come. Receipts of the week, 63 bales; receipts corresponding week last season, 1,673 bales; total receipts of the season, 100,709 bales; export clearances last week, 264 bales; exports corresponding week last season, 2,456 bales; total exports for the season from the port of New-York, 56,453 bales. 'London, July 16.—Our market is a shade firmer to-day for all sorts excepting new Americans, which have lately met with rather more than their share of pressure, consequent upon the general headlong rush to effect sales. The crop here continues to show signs of distress from want of a good, warm rain. In our letter of June 18, we mentioned to you that we had observed a little mould. We have watched this carefully, and have noticed it slowly but surely increase. Vermin is also reported to have appeared in some grounds, but not in sufficient numbers to cause anxiety as yet. Altogether, things in Kent are not looking as well as they were a month ago.'"

LATHS—Eastern have been moderately active at from $2 25@$2 35 ₱ 1,000.

LIME—Rockland has been in moderate request at $1 15 for common, and $1 75 for lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been less confidently dealt in, and prices have been rather weak, in most instances.

LEATHER—Sole has been in fair demand and firm, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 28c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 26½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 26½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 26½c.@27c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Rough, 30c.@33c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@42c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 33c.@39c.; Union Cropped, Middle, 34c.@41c.; Union Cropped, Light, 34c.@41c.; Union Bellies, 20c.@22c.; Oak Rough, Heavy, 33c.@38c.; Oak Rough, Middle, 33c.@38c.; Oak Rough, Light, 33c.@37c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 27c.@32c., ₱ lb.

METALS—Copper has been fairly active at about former prices; 245,000 lbs. Ingot changed hands at 20c.@20¼c. ₱ lb. Iron has been held firmly, but has been quiet, including Scotch Pig, at $35@$35 50 for Glengarnock, and $35 for Eglinton, ₱ ton. Lead, Spelter and Zinc have been quiet at about previous figures. Tin Plates have been more sought after, and sales have been reported of 3,000 boxes at $8 75@$8 87½, gold, for I C; also, 1,000 boxes Terne at $7 87½@$8, gold, and 500 boxes Coke at $7 50, gold, ₱ box. Sales were also made of 5 tons English Tin at 32½c., gold, and 100 slabs Billerton at 35c., gold, ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—The demand has been light since our last. Prices have been quoted firm. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico at 37c.@65c.; Old and New Crop Cuba, 22c.@45c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@95c., ₱ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	23c.@25c.	28c.@33c.
Cuba, Clayed	21c.@27c.	38c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	25c.@30c.	37c.@42c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	40c.@45c.
Porto Rico	—@—	37c.@65c.
English Islands	—@—	35c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	70c.@95c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quiet and heavy; 250 bbls. Strained were sold as $1 60 ₱ 280 lbs.; receipts, 565 bbls. Tar has been dull at former prices. Crude Turpentine has been neglected. Spirits Turpentine has been in light demand, yet quoted steady, on the basis of 40½c. for merchantable, ₱ gallon; receipts, 128 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 40c.@41½c. ₱ gallon; Crude, $3 50. Resin, $1 60@$7 50 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for Choice White. Tar, $1 80@$2 45. Pitch, $2 25@$2 37½ ₱ bbl.

OILS—The inquiry for most descriptions has been quite limited; prices have not varied remarkably. We quote: Crude Whale at 63c.@70c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, 75c.@78c.; Crude Sperm at $1 32@$1 34; Unbleached Sperm at $1 47½@$1 50; Bleached Sperm at $1 52½@$1 55; Lard oil at $1 22½@$1 30; Red Oil at 65c.@72c.; Linseed-oil at 94c.@97c., in casks and bbls; Olive-oil at $1 25; Menhaden at 47c.@48c.; Spermaceti at 28c.; Extra Refined Seal at 85c.@87½c. ₱ gallon. Cotton-seed Oil, Crude, 50c.; Southern Yellow, 60c.@63c.; Refined Yellow, 67½c.@70c.; White Winter, 80c.@82½c.; White Spring at 70c.@75c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in moderate demand, chiefly in bulk, on the basis of 12½c. ₱ gallon, with sales reported of equal to 1,600 bbls. for early delivery. In shipping order, the quotations remain at 16¾c.@17c. ₱ gallon, without any important dealings being reported. At the Creek, Crude opened rather more firmly, but closed weak and drooping; sales were reported of equal to 8,000 bbls. at the Lower road, at from $3 40@$3 50 ₱ bbl. At the Upper road the current quotations were $3 15@$3 25 ₱ bbl. At Philadelphia, 730 bbls. Crude were received today, making the total arrivals there for the week 3,460 bbls. Refined Oil has been moderately dealt in at about previous figures, sales having been reported here of 9,500 bbls. Standard White, for July and August delivery, chiefly for August, at 24½c.@24¾c.; and at Philadelphia, 3,000 bbls. do., for July, at 25½c.@25¾c.; and 1,000 bbls. do., August, at 24c., the market for August deliveries closing quite heavily at the quotation, with 23½c. named as the best bid. The receipts of Refined Oil at Philadelphia today were 2,600 bbls., and for the week 11,400 bbls. The export clearances hence since our last have been 4,200 bbls. for Cronstadt. Refined Oil in cases continues quiet, quotations ranging from 29c.@31c., as extremes, ₱ gallon. Naphtha continues inactive at about 9c. for shipping order, and 4c. in bulk, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more confident demand and steadier in price. The main inquiry has been for Mess, and Prime Mess, the latter chiefly for export. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 3,400 bbls., all told, chiefly $30, for Western Mess; $30 50@$31 for Prime Mess; $24@$26 for Prime and Extra Prime; $29 75 for Thin Mess; $29 50@$30 for City Mess, ₱ bbl. Also 500 bbls. Western Mess, seller August, at $30 ₱ bbl. Cut-meats have been inactive, yet firm; sales have been reported of equal to 150 pks. at 12½c.@13½c. for Shoulders; 20c.@24c. for Western and City Hams, the latter for choice, in tight tcs.; 23c.@25c. for bagged do., ₱ lb. Bacon has been scarce and quiet, since our last, at about 15½c.@15½c. for Long Clear and Long Cut Middles, and 15¾c.@16c. for Short Rib, ₱ lb. Lard has been in less demand, closing a shade easier, on freer offerings, chiefly of prime Steam, for prompt and forward delivery; sales have been reported, since our last, of 450 tcs., at 15¾c.@17⅞c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 16⅛c.@16½c. for City, and 17⅛c.@17⅜c. for fair to prime Western Steam, ₱ lb.; also, 1,250 tcs. prime Steam, including seller July and August, at 17⅛c. ₱ lb. Beef continues in demand at uniform rates; sales have been reported, since our last, of 175 bbls., in lots, at $12@$16 for Plain and Mess; $15@$19 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef has been very lightly dealt in at $27@$29 for Prime Mess, and $30@$31 for Indian Mess, ₱ tierce. Sales, 100 tcs. Beef Hams rule quite dull at from $29@$35 for Southern and Western, ₱ bbl. Butter has been in request and steadier in price, including State, inferior to prime, at 22c.@35c., and Western, inferior to prime, at 15c.@30c.; the day's receipts were 1,171 pks. Cheese has been in more liberal supply and better request at from 4c.@14½c., as the extremes, for very common to fine factory, new and old. The day's receipts were 17,847 boxes. We quote Butter and Cheese, in detail, thus:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State firkins, full yellow, ₱ lb.	33@34
State firkins, light colored, ₱ lb.	29@31
State half-firkin tubs, extra, ₱ lb.	32@33
State half-firkin tubs, fair to fine, ₱ lb.	28@31
State Welsh tubs, good to fine, ₱ lb.	29@31
State Welsh tubs, ordinary, ₱ lb.	23@25
Orange and Sussex, fresh pails, ₱ lb.	30@35
New-York State, fresh pails, ₱ lb.	30@35
Pennsylvania, fresh pails, ₱ lb.	30@35
Western Reserve firkins, full yellow, ₱ lb.	27@28
Chicago and North-west firkins, full yellow, ₱ lb.	22@24
Western tubs, fair to good, ₱ lb.	21@25
Western tubs, ordinary, ₱ lb.	18@20
Western firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb.	18@20
Common White Western and State, ₱ lb.	11@15

NEW CROP CHEESE.

State Factories, fine to extra, ₱ lb.	14@14½
State Factories, fair to good, ₱ lb.	12@13
State Factories, ordinary, ₱ lb.	9@11
State Factories, Skimmed, ₱ lb.	4@ 8
State Farm Dairies, ₱ lb.	12@13½
State Farm Dairies, ordinary to good, ₱ lb.	8@11
Western, fair to good, ₱ lb.	12@13
Western, ordinary, ₱ lb.	8@11

RICE—Has been in reduced stock and quite moderate request at firm prices generally; 80 tcs. Carolina have been sold at $8 75@$9 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been firm and in fair demand.

SALTPETRE—Has been in request at full rates; 1,000 bags Crude have been sold at 9c., gold, ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Have been generally quiet, but quoted steady.

SKINS—The inquiry has been moderate for most descriptions, including Honduras Deer, 37½c.; San Juan, 35c.@37c.; Bolivar, 30c.; Sisal, 42½c.; Vera Cruz, 37½c.; Chagres, 40c.@42c.; Porto Cabello, 32c.@33c.; Para, 40c., gold, ₱ lb.; Southern and Texas, 20c.@25c., currency. Tampico Goat, 55c.@57½c.; Matamoras, 55c.@57½c.; Vera Cruz, 52½c.@55c., gold, ₱ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@55c.; Payta, 50c.@52c.; Curacoa, 53c.@55c.; Cape, 38c.@41c., currency, ₱ lb.; Madras, each, 65c.@70c.; Patna, each, 45c.@50c., currency.

SOAP—Has been in moderate demand, including Castile at 11¼c.@12½c.; Colgate's Pale, 8½c.; Family 9c., and No. 1 at 6½c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Continue in moderate request in a jobbing way, at former rates.

SUGARS—Raw have been steady but in moderately active demand; sales 1,458 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at from 9¾c.@10¼c.; and 370 boxes Havana, part at 9½c. ₱ lb. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9¾c.@10c.; fair to good grocery grades, 10¼c.@10½c.; good to choice grocery grades, 10¾c.@11c.; Porto Rico grocery grades range from 10¼c.@11¾c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10½c. ₱ lb. We further quote box Sugars in detail thus: Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 7 to 9, at 9¼c.@9¾c.; boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 10c.@10¼c.; boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 13 to 15, at 10¾c.@11¼c.; boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 16 to 18, at 11⅞c.@12¼c.; boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 19 and 20, at 13c.@13¾c.; boxes Dutch Standard, White, at 12¾c.@13¾c. ₱ lb. And Bagged Sugar thus: Brazil Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 12, at 9½c.@10¼c.; Java, Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 9⅞c.@10¾c.; Manila, Current, Clayed and Superior, at 8¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in fair request, ranging from 12c.@14¼c., as extremes, ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 140,000 lbs. at 9¾c.@10⅜c. for Inferior to Choice; 56,000 lbs. Stearine at 15c.@19c.; 37,000 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@14½c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—There has been a somewhat livelier demand noted for desirable lots within our range. Green: common to fair Hyson, in job lots, at 65c.@80c.; good to fair Hyson, 85c.@$1; extra fine to finest Hyson, $1@$1 30; common to fair Young Hyson, 60c.@75c.; good to fine Young Hyson, 78c.@$1; extra fine to finest, $1 10@$1 50; common to fair Gunpowder, 80c.@$1; good to fine Gunpowder, $1 05@$1 20; extra fair to finest Gunpowder, $1 25@$1 65; common to fine Imperial, 80c.@$1; good to fine Imperial, $1 05@$1 20; extra fine to finest Imperial, $1 25@$1 65; common to fair Twankay, 50c.@55c.; good to fine Twankay, 57c.@65c.; extra fine to finest Twankay, 70c.@75c.; common to fair Uncolored Japan, 75c.@85c.; good to fine Uncolored Japan, 90c.@$1 05; extra fine to finest Uncolored Japan, $1 10@$1 25; common to fair Oolong, 60c.@68c.; good to fine Oolong, 70c.@85c.; extra fine to finest Oolong, $1 10@$1 50; common to fair Souchong, 65c.@75c.; good to fine Souchong, 80c.@90c.; extra fine to finest Souchong, $1@$1 30 ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—The market has been generally quiet, since our last, sales having been reported of only 250 hhds. Kentucky at 6¼c.@14c.; 200 cases Connecticut at 21c.@33c.; 121 cases State at 16c.@35c.; 52 cases Wisconsin at 20c.; and 150 bales Havana at 85c.@$1 05 ₱ lb. We quote: *Kentucky*—Frosted Lugs, 6½c.@6¾c.; partly Frosted Lugs, 7c.@7½c.; Sound Lugs, 7½c.@10c.; Common Leaf, 8¾c.@10¾c.; Medium Leaf, 9¾c.@11¾c.; Good Leaf, 10c.@12½c.; Fine Leaf, 11½c.@15c.; Selections, 12½c.@14c. ₱ lb. *Seed-leaf Tobacco*—Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 13c.@15c. for old, and 12½c.@14c. for new; Binders and Seconds, 18c.@28c. for old, and 15c.@25c. for new; Wrappery lots, 35c.@40c. for old, and 30c.@40c. for new; fine Wrappers, 45c.@55c. for old, and 42c.@50c. for new; New-York State Fillers, 10c.@12c. for old, and 9c.@10c. for new; average lots, 16c.@25c. for old, and 18c.@25c. for new; Wrappers, 20c.@35c. for old, and 16c.@35c. for new; Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 10c.@12c. for old, and 8½c.@9½c. for new; average lots, 16c.@25c. for old, and 15½c.@16c. for new; Wrappers, 25c.@45c. for old, and 15c.@20c. for new, ₱ lb. *Havana*—Common, 72½c.@75c.; Good, 80c.@87½c.; Fine, 90c.@$1 02½, currency. *Yara*—I cut, 85c.@87½c., nominal; II cut, $1@$1 02½; average lots, 90c.@92½c., currency. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black work, Common and Medium, 18c.@21c.; Good and Fine, 22c.@28c.; Bright work, Common and Medium, 27c.@32c.; Good and Fine, 35c.@55c., in bond.

WHISKY—Has been in more demand at firmer prices. Sales, 480 bbls., at $1@$1 01, chiefly at $1 01 ₱ gallon. Receipts, 634 bbls.

FREIGHTS—A moderate business has been reported since our last at generally steady rates. The main inquiry has been for room for Breadstuffs and Provisions for British ports, and for Petroleum and Tobacco for Continental and Mediterranean ports. For Liverpool, there were taken 23,500 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 12d. ₱ bushel, 500 tierces Beef at 7s. 6d. ₱ tierce, and 18,000 boxes Cheese at 50s. ₱ ton. For London, 4,250 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 3s.@3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; 30,000 bushels Wheat, reported chiefly at 10½d.@11d. ₱ bushel, which showed a slight decline in this instance from previous figures; 200 bbls. Pork at 5s. ₱ bbl.; 50 tons bagged Oil-cake at 30s. ₱ ton, 1,500 bbls. Oil-cake at 3s. ₱ bbl., and 2,000 bbls. Resin at 4s. ₱ 280 lbs. For Bristol, 100 tons Oil-cake at 30s. ₱ ton, and 28,000 bushels Wheat at 9½d. ₱ bushel. For Cronstadt, an American bark with 3,100 bbls. Petroleum at 7s. 4½d. ₱ bbl. For a direct port in the United Kingdom, a British brig with 1,300 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms. For Mediterranean ports, two vessels with equal to 5,500 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 29, 1870.

Trade in Live Stock was rather more lively on this forenoon than it has been for several days past, owing in a measure to the decrease in the temperature, and in part, to the arrival of somewhat better class of animals, although anything really fine has not come on hand. At One Hundreth-street Market some good Kentucky Steers sold at 16½c. ₱ lb. They were the top of the market. Cherokee Cattle of poor quality sold for from 11c.@12c. ₱ lb. Milch Cows also share the advance in demand and in quality. Common poor animals sold from $35@$50 ₱ head; medium grades from $60@$90 ₱ head, and good grade Durhams from $100@$110 ₱ head. Veals were in fair demand from 7c.@11c. ₱ lb., and Sheep were brisk from 5c.@7c. ₱ lb. Hogs are quiet at our last quotations; no fresh arrivals this forenoon. Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street for yesterday and today: 125 head of horned Cattle, 20 Cows, 472 Calves, 329 Sheep.

SALES TODAY.

S. SCHUSTER sold for self 40 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 14½c.@15½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; also, 109 Cherokee Cattle, fair for such like, from 11c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 5¾ cwt. W. FITCH sold for J. T. ALEXANDER 98 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 15½c.@16½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. BEACH & BRAY sold for J. T. ALEXANDER 55 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 15c.@16½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. T. C. EASTMAN sold for ENRIGHT & CO. 74 Illinois Steers, light, scrubby cattle, from 11c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.

FORTIETH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

REID & MCGRAW sold 53 Lambs, weight 3,300 lbs., at 9½c. ₱ lb.; 38 Sheep, weight 3,315 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 100 Sheep, weight 7,650 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 1 Calf, weight 155 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 5 Calves, weight 1,530 lbs., at 7¾c. ₱ lb.; 2 Sheep, weight 175 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 12 Lambs, weight 880 lbs., at 11c. ₱ lb. J. KIRBY sold 112 Lambs, weight 5,850 lbs., at 8¾c. ₱ lb.; 8 Calves, weight 1,350 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 2 Sheep, weight 145 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 105 Lambs, weight 3,700 lbs., at 9½c. ₱ lb.; 22 Sheep, weight 1,680 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 86 Sheep, weight 7,100 lbs., at $6 31 ₱ head; 4 Calves, weight 570 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 6 Sheep, weight 650 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb. HUME & ELLIOT sold 30 Lambs, weight 1,790 lbs., at 10¾c. ₱ lb.; 47 Lambs, weight 2,525 lbs., at 10c. ₱ lb.; 2 Sheep, weight 150 lbs., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 8 Sheep, weight 660 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 62 Lambs, weight 3,570 lbs., at 10c. ₱ lb.; 95 Lambs, weight 5,270 lbs., at 9¾c. ₱ lb.; 22 Sheep, weight 2,615 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 94 Lambs, weight 5,860 lbs., at 9¾c. ₱ lb.; 1 Sheep, weight 95 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 68 Sheep, weight 6,520 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 5 Sheep, weight 590 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 46 Lambs, weight 2,665 lbs., at 9½c. ₱ lb.; 46 Sheep, weight 4,270 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph K. Emmet, Ringgold, Leonard, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Madden, Miss Fowler.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
HIRKA, THE NATIONS, and GRAND BALLET. Leading character by Mme. Kathi Lanner.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL.
No. 585 Broadway.
LA SOMNAMBULA, (Burlesque Opera,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, SONGS, &c.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 64 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. Drexel, Harjes & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the New-York Times in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

Up to 11 o'clock last evening no reports of any general engagement had been received in London. Skirmishing between the outposts is reported. Evening reports received in Paris are as follows: The Prussians are making heavy requisitions on the country occupied; horses are being taken from farmers, trees cut down, and the standing crops trampled upon. Prussian prisoners thus far captured have been sent to Orleans. There are no signs of the German army in any force in front of Metz. During a storm on Thursday night the head-quarters of the division Lorencez was struck by lightning and three French officers injured. The report of a violation of the Luxembourg territory is stated to be an absurd exaggeration, caused by two or three French soldiers who crossed the river from Sierck in search of tobacco. The Prussian Government offers a reward of 5,000 thalers to the first soldier who captures a *Mitrailleur*. The issue of paper money by the Bank of France, it is said, will be regarded in England as equivalent to national bankruptcy.

The return of Gen. Le Brun from the frontier is said to have hastened the departure of Napoleon to the front. Prince Napoleon will serve on the Emperor's staff. French troops are moving to the north-east of Metz. The Prussians, it is thought, will decline a battle until the French have crossed the Rhine. They are concentrating at Nienweid and Coblenz. The French Press is uneasy at the restrictions imposed by the Government. The abdication of King William of Prussia, is rumored in Paris. Food and forage is reported scarce in Germany. A number of newspaper correspondents were arrested at Metz yesterday, as spies. Among them are several Americans. They were subsequently released, with a warning to keep away from the army. Napoleon, upon assuming command of the army, issued an address which is given in full in our dispatches. The list of French fortresses which have been placed in a state of readiness for offense or defense is also given. Proclamations declaring the departments of Moselle, Haut Rhon and Bas Rhin in a state of siege, were officially promulgated yesterday.

A Berlin dispatch gives an account of a skirmish at Volkinger, in which a small force was engaged. The French retired with the loss of one officer and eight men. The affair is deemed a victory for Prussia. The North German *Gazette*, in speaking of British neutrality, says: "England supplies France with cartridges with which to slaughter Germans." Other German papers are also severe on the same subject. The London *Post*, in replying to the insinuations conveyed, regards them as a direct threat against England by Bismarck. Prussia has, like France, declined to allow foreign military officers at the army head-quarters. The only North German steamer now known to be at sea is the *Leipzig*. The bark *Meridian*, from Philadelphia for Bremen, has arrived at Bremenhaven, and reports having been overhauled by a French man-of-war. She was allowed, however, to proceed. It is thought in Berlin that Belgium has been enlightened as to the designs of France by the publication of the secret treaty, and made to understand that, if Germany is conquered by France, she is lost. Bismarck, it is said, has submitted to the Government at Florence proofs of the double dealing of Napoleon toward Italy. The Prussian Ambassador at London yesterday made public the statement that in 1866 France offered Prussia 300,000 men to use against Austria in return for the territory between the Rhine and the Moselle. The rejection of these offers, it is said, caused France to sympathize with Austria. Earl Granville stated in the British Parliament last night, that the Government had received a dispatch containing the text of the secret treaty, as published in the *Times*, but that he was assured by the French Ambassador that the objectionable proposals came originally from Prussia.

Rumors of negotiations looking to a peaceful solution of the existing difficulties are current in London, but not credited. England is said to be quietly but actively preparing to meet any emergency which may arise. The story that France has promised Italy money and the evacuation of Rome for her fidelity, is reported in London. Hungary, it is announced, will side with Austria in any course which the latter may take. London dispatches are to the effect that the German Landwehr respond slowly in coming forward as summoned. The Spanish Government has made proclamation of neutrality in the contest. Much discontent, it is reported, exists in Vienna at the neutral position assumed by Austria.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The London *Times*, in an article, yesterday, pays a high tribute to Mr. Motley, and regrets his recall, saying that his sojourn in England has been sufficiently long "to endear him to every Englishman."....Parliament is to adjourn Aug. 11. Mr. Gladstone has proposed a bill to summon Parliament in six instead of fourteen days......Rev. Henry Griffin, Professor of Arabic at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, died there on Thursday. ....Rumors are current in London that unless the infallibility doctrine is considerably qualified, Austrian Catholics will embrace Protestantism....Six more failures were announced in London yesterday....The severity with which the Carlists have been treated by the French on the frontier causes, it is said, much gratification in Madrid....The cable between France and Algeria has been successfully laid.

GENERAL.

A woman of bad repute, named Melissa Blye, was tarred and feathered at the village of Cortlandville, in this State, on Thursday night, by a crowd of men who desired to avenge the death of a Mrs. Moore, who committed suicide on Tuesday. She was led to commit the act of self-destruction by reason of temporary insanity, caused, it is said, by her husband's intimacy with the woman treated as above stated.

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce has requested Prof. Pearce, of the Government Coast Survey, to recommend a survey of the coast between that city and Panama. President Grant has been invited by a number of prominent Californians to visit the Pacific coast.

The Woman's State Suffrage Association continued its sessions at Saratoga, yesterday. At the morning session the name was changed to that of the "New-York State Suffrage Society." Resolutions were adopted to abstain for the present from a union with any other body, and a variety of questions were discussed. The officers for the ensuing year were also chosen. The President is Martha C. Wright, of Auburn, and the head of the Executive Committee, Miss Susan B. Anthony. Among the Vice-Presidents appears the name of Mrs. Reuben E. Fenton. The Convention was continued through the day.

The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America held a meeting at Long Branch, yesterday. Quite a large number of the members were present, and the business transacted was of an interesting character.

Arrangements were concluded yesterday between the Committee of the Anthracite Board of Trade of the Schuylkill mining region and the Committee of the Working Men's Benevolent Association, by which the men will generally resume work on Monday next. The troubles, which have lasted for four months, may now be said to have ended.

Judge Guigon, of Richmond, Va., yesterday rendered a decision that the city offices were vacant, and would be filled by appointments made by the Court. He further ordered a new election to be held in November.

Gen. O'Neil and Col. John F. Brown were arraigned, yesterday, before the United States Court at Windsor, Vt., for a violation of the Neutrality laws. They both pleaded guilty. Sentence will be pronounced today.

A dispatch from Sacramento, Cal., states that a man named Van Valkenburg, manager of the Pacific Railway Company's Telegraph, had been detected in the act of pilfering from the news furnished the Pacific coast by the Associated Press of this City, and furnishing them to a rival association. He has been arrested.

The Mutual Base ball Club of this City was defeated, yesterday, at Cleveland, Ohio, by the Forest City Club of that place. The game was the finest every played in the city, the score standing at the end of nine innings 7 to 5.

The Murder of Mr. Nathan.

We publish in another part of this paper all the details which can at present be ascertained concerning one of the most horrible crimes ever perpetrated in a City whose annals are deeply stained with crime. The story is now becoming painfully familiar by repetition. The other day it was a respected citizen of Milford, Conn., who was massacred at dead of night in the attempt to defend his home from robbers. Now it is a well-known resident of our own City whose life has been taken in the same foul and horrible manner. The criminals whom we have among us possess the ferocity of tigers. They walk hand in hand, every day, with murder. They think no more of shedding human blood than other people do of going to church. They fear no punishment in this world or the next, and so far as this world is concerned, their audacity is too often quite justified by the security they enjoy. It is only honest citizens who are unsafe in New-York.

We have no doubt that the Police will do everything in their power to discover the assassin who has suddenly plunged another family into mourning. We trust that Superintendent Jourdan will receive proper consideration from the public in a task which is manifestly one of extreme difficulty. In a City containing over a million of people, he is instantly called upon to find one particular man to whom there is no direct clue. The only person who looked the murderer in the face, and could identify him, is dead. The fugitive will probably read the account of his deed in this morning's papers in common with the rest of the public. The universal craving to bring him to justice ought not to lead to any impatient outcry against the Police. They cannot perform miracles. But, while admitting the difficulty of the investigation in which they are engaged, we must be allowed to caution them against their besetting weakness. It is the tendency to construct a theory upon the spot, and to follow it up as if it were entitled to the authority of inspiration. It will be seen from our reporter's narrative, derived, of course, from the Police, that no doubt whatever is entertained that it was a "professional burglar" who committed this frightful deed. Our reporter speaks as if no possible revelations could change this impression. Nevertheless, there are some circumstances in the case which suggest a different opinion. Let it be noted that Mr. Nathan had not slept in the house for some little time previous to the night of the murder. Workmen had been employed about the premises, and one or more of them assert that so little was the house watched, that they went in and out without attracting anybody's attention. It was quite possible for any one who was in the building to notice the safe, in which valuables were supposed to be deposited, and to conclude that, as the family were absent from town, it would be an easy matter to rifle that safe of its contents. The person who determined to commit the robbery probably had no idea that Mr. Nathan would sleep in the house that night, and consequently he brought an instrument with him to force open the safe. This instrument was a ship-carpenter's tool—not the sort of weapon a professional burglar carries about with him. It ought not to be utterly beyond the reach of a policeman's ingenuity to trace this tool to its owner.

If we may suppose that Mr. Nathan went to his safe before retiring to rest, the conjecture is plausible that the concealed robber saw or heard him do so, and knew where he placed the keys. He then had a shorter way of getting at the safe than by the use of his "iron dog." Seeing the diamond studs and watch lying ready to his hand, he took them as the first installment of his booty. That he knew his way about the house, that he had already informed himself of the position of the safe, and that he understood how to open the front door, is quite manifest from the manner in which he accomplished his work. The man, we repeat, was familiar with the house; he also understood all about the fastenings of the door, which ordinarily are intricate enough to puzzle strangers. Even amid the excitement of his crime, the ruffian seems to have made straight for the front door. The perfect method of his proceedings proves, then, that he had been in the house before, and had been enabled to lay his plans with an accuracy upon which he could rely.

That no one heard a cry from the fatal room is not surprising in so large a house. The housekeeper was some distance off; the young men were on another floor, and the young sleep fast. The assassin carried his iron weapon down stairs with him, prepared, doubtless, to use it again if he found it necessary to do so. He probably knew how improbable it was that when he quitted the house he would encounter a policeman. After what we have said, we shall not be accused of judging the Police harshly. But we only assert what everybody who is in the habit of being out late at night can confirm, when we say that a policeman is a very rare object to be met with after 12 o'clock. Where they all are at night it is not our business to explain. Superintendent Jourdan has lately discovered that many of them are anywhere but where they should be.

If Mr. Nathan had been a young man just returning home, we should probably have been told that some one had taken this method to be revenged upon him for a real or fancied wrong. Let a man be attacked in the streets now, and besides his personal injuries, he has to sustain the most cruel slanders upon his character. In this case there can be no such injustice done to the dead. Every motive for the crime is clear. The friends of the murderer cannot throw dust in the eyes of the Police by alleging that Mr. Nathan provoked his death by his own imprudence or folly. Superintendent Jourdan will doubtless endeavor to find out who were the persons that were enabled to study the house prior to the night of the murder. We cast suspicion upon no man. But if the "professional burglar" theory is pursued to the exclusion of every other, an additional chance of escape will be offered to the inhuman butcher whom God will surely find out, even though man's imperfect justice should never reach him.

The Republican Party in the Fall Campaign.

We recognize in a recent speech of Senator Morton, in opening the Indiana campaign, evidence of a failure to appreciate some of the most important conditions of Republican success. The Indiana Senator is a man of mark in his party. His conspicuous services and his admitted abilities entitle him to its respect and confidence; while the position he has assumed upon certain questions, and the general tendency of Western opinion, with which he may be supposed to be identified, have seemed to indicate him as a weighty adviser in the counsels of his party. To be an effective leader, however, he must do more than echo the voices of the past. He must comprehend the opportunities of the present and the probabilities of the future; he must be prepared so to shape the course of the party that it shall derive strength from its adaptation to the wants of the day, instead of relying upon the traditions of a policy already practically closed. Mr. Morton had a great chance the other day,—and allowed it to slip past him unimproved. He might have sketched the work before the Republican Party, and its purposes as interpreted by one who would be a statesman,—and he preferred to talk of the war and its issues, of reconstruction and its difficulties, of Republican loyalty and Democratic hardness of heart. The Senator is not alone in his mistake. But it is a mistake that must be rectified by his party if it would vindicate its usefulness and perpetuate its power.

To a certain class of politicians, the rebellion will furnish a theme for stump speeches as long as they live. They will never cease to lavish encomiums upon the loyalty of their candidate, or to heap coals of fire upon the copperheadism of his opponent. The old story will be told over and over again at each succeeding election. They will remind impatient audiences that the Republicans saved the Union which the Democrats would have destroyed. In what the Republican Party did during the war, and what the same party has done since the war, their patriotic imaginations will discover reasons for keeping it in power at least to the end of the century. Thus, and thus only, will these small politicians talk. They have their uses, we suppose, in the party organization, but they are not its safest guides, nevertheless.

He knew quite as much of politics as of human nature who defined gratitude to be "a lively sense of favors to come." That is the kind of gratitude which is in most active exercise at election time. There are occasions, doubtless, when the records of the past may be advantageously opened, and when the contrasts they suggest may be employed to determine the relative standing of parties, and their relative claims to historical reverence. Such occasions recurred continually during the war, and during the settlement of questions arising out of the war. A comparison of Republicanism and Democracy then was always appropriate. It is quite proper still, whenever Democrats are crazy enough to propose the reopening of the issues of the conflict, and the reversal of what are now accepted as its results. But of all this the country is tired. If it must hear more of these controversies, it will regard them as an affliction, to be borne resignedly, as becometh a meek and Christian nation,—not to be rejoiced over as a grand stroke of party strategy.

Mr. Morton may rest assured that he can evoke no active degree of enthusiasm by reviving remembrances which do not directly bear upon the circumstances of the hour. We realize as keenly as himself the glory of his party's career. By preserving the unity of the nation, at the same time purging it of its foulest stain, the Republican Party secured for itself an abiding place in the popular heart. By healing the wounds of war and reducing the burdens it entailed, by securing beyond probable peradventure the constitutional guarantees which the emancipation of the slaves necessitated, and by restoring to the Southern States order, just government, and their rightful influence in the administration of national affairs,—the party demonstrated its capacity to rule. So far Mr. Morton, and the orators and editors who share his views, are right. They put themselves in the wrong, however, when they insist that this record of the past ought to be regarded as all-sufficient in the canvass now begun.

It is not profitable to debate the partisanship of the war, or even the partisanship of reconstruction. Impracticable Southern Democrats may refuse acquiescence in what has been accomplished, but among the people there is a strong and very natural aversion to "dead issues." The idea of keeping the reconstruction question everlastingly open—of menacing States with Congressional interference if they run counter to individual opinion—is repugnant to the national sense of justice and expediency. "Let the dead past bury its dead," is an injunction that has a wider significance than when Longfellow wrote it. It covers the war and its issues—reconstruction and its consequences. With the Fall campaign, therefore, the Republican Party must start afresh. Its history is the best possible certificate of character, but to make sure of victory it must now unfold a policy adapted to the needs of the country and the demands of the people. Its leaders imagine vain things if they suppose that they can fight successfully on a platform constructed out of history, with little direct or earnest reference to passing events. The majority in Congress acted on that hypothesis when they made public interests subordinate to the will of monopoly. Their adhesion to extravagant Customs duties, and their contemptuous rejection of the President's suggestion as to the registration of foreign-built ships, were blunders so flagrant as to be scarcely distinguishable from crimes. To renew these tactics in the canvass will be to invite defeat. And these matters are only part of a very large question, in regard to which Republican leaders will be required to choose between the exactions of a small and selfish class and the instincts and interests of the people. We cite only a single example. But it is enough to exemplify the danger that lies in the path of the party, and the nature of the statesmanship which alone can invest it with enlarged usefulness and enduring success.

The Position of Belgium in Europe.

When, in 1815, the Congress of Vienna redistributed the map of Europe, which the Napoleonic conquests had so fatally disturbed, the element of popular antipathies does not appear to have entered into their calculations any more than that of popular liberties. The grand disdain with which the First Empire had treated territorial divisions appeared to have become contagious, and the same Kingdom of Holland which some years before had been annexed to France, on the plea that it was "formed by the alluvium of French rivers," found itself, after the Congress had finished its labors, in possession of "an increase of territory" in the shape of the Flemish and Walloon Provinces of Belgium. After fifteen years of unsatisfactory union, the Belgians revolted against the Dutch Government. Chief among their grievances were the restrictions suffered by their Catholic Church at the hands of Protestant Holland, an unduly small share in the electoral franchise, an unduly large share in the burden of the common debt, and the exclusion of the French language, spoken in the Walloon Provinces by one-half the entire population, from judicial and Government transactions. The native historian of the Revolution of 1830 summarises its results as follows: "On the 26th September, the Provisional Government opened its sittings in the Town Hall of Brussels with a deal table, two empty bottles sustaining candles, and 21.96 francs of funds in the Communal treasury. When they retired on the 24th February, the dissolution of the Kingdom of the Low Countries had been proclaimed by the London Conference, and Belgium had an army, an administration, a treasury, a constituent assembly, and the freest constitution in Europe."

To this result no Power contributed more largely than England. Had the Continental Powers represented at the Conference been left to themselves, there is evidence to show that a repetition of the policy pursued in the partition of Poland might have been expected. The astute statesman who then, and for a generation afterward, controlled the foreign policy of Great Britain, saw that it would be more desirable to have seaports so close to their shores as Antwerp and Ostend in the keeping of a small constitutional monarchy, than in the hands of France or either of the great German Powers. The creation of the Kingdom of Belgium was thus emphatically the work of Lord Palmerston, and he was supported by the British Parliament and nation in surrounding its neutrality with the most inviolable guarantees that diplomatic ingenuity could devise. The acceptance of the crown by one so closely allied with the English royal house as Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, forms an additional proof of the close relation that existed between the two Governments, and of the literal way in which the obligations of Great Britain to sustain the new monarchy were admitted and received. For forty years this connection has continued unbroken, and these obligations unaltered. The growth of a policy of non-intervention in England has not impaired the sense of responsibility for the autonomy of Belgium, either in the popular or the official mind of the nation. Several years ago the gigantic fortifications of Antwerp were undertaken at the express instigation of the British Government, so that Belgian independence might, in any contingency, have a last refuge before a British fleet and army should have time to come to its assistance.

Were Belgium attacked, therefore, at the present crisis, her desertion by England would simply be equivalent to a formal abdication by that Power of her place among the nations, and a formal repudiation of all obligations of honor or national justice which conflicted with a short-sighted policy of mercantile insularity.

The extinction of Belgium as a European State would be regretted by the friends of freedom all over the world. On her eleven thousand square miles of territory, and amid her five millions of population, there have been worked out, and there are still in process of solution, economical, political, and social problems of the very highest importance. Leopold I. perceived that the happiness of his Kingdom consisted in treating it as a "Republic, under monarchical forms." Liberty of worship, of the Press, of education and of association, are fitly symbolized at the base of the column which commemorates its national enfranchisement. Its possession of these made it pass untouched through the shock of 1848, which no other country in Europe escaped; and these, united with a fiscal policy of admirable breadth and sagacity, have made its national debt merely nominal, its material progress immense, and the average annual contribution demanded by the State from each citizen to be represented by the modest sum of about five dollars in gold. "Belgium," it has been said, "which only exists by the will of the nation, respects the national will wherever it is displayed," and we can imagine no European State by which the annexation of Belgium would not involve an immense retrogression in the newly-acquired provinces of all the forces of national and industrial greatness.

Baby-Shows.

The intelligent London public has lately been entertained with a baby-show. It is many years since our own City was favored with a similar exhibition. We have learned some things since then, and we doubt if public opinion now would welcome a repetition of the entertainment. In fact, it is difficult to realize the possibility of such an occurrence in any civilized community at this stage of the world's progress. Of course there will always be men ready to commit any folly for the sake of gain. But one would suppose it less easy to find women, even among the least refined, so perverted in every instinct of maternal delicacy as to be willing to put their offspring on a level with rare poodles and prize pigs.

If, however, the practice were fairly established, why may it not be carried to its legitimate conclusion? Let us have not only baby-shows, but men and women shows as well. An exhibition of handsome persons of either sex would be sure to attract an overwhelming crowd of the other; and the affair might be made enlivening by raffling off the prize lady or gentleman, at the conclusion of the show. Such a climax would not lack precedent in the history of lotteries, and would certainly draw immensely. The exhibitions might even be made perpetual, and thus save fashionable belles and beaux much of the trouble and expense of sojourning at watering-places, or attending balls, weddings, and such gatherings, whither they are wont to repair, chiefly for display. The new toilet, or the latest discovery in bonnets, could be displayed to as much advantage in an hour of the proposed exhibitions as in days of constant promenading, or concerts, or ball-giving. Then the knowledge that one's triumphs of millinery or tailoring need never be wasted, for want of appreciative envy or admiration, would be in itself consoling and reassuring. One main purpose of gayety seems to be the gratification of vanity, and how better could it be answered than in the way proposed? Jenkins' occupation would be gone, and we should be emancipated from his thraldom. His facile pen would be no longer needed to acquaint a wondering world with the marvels of our beauty and the splendor of our raiment, for all the world would come and see these wonders for itself. And, at all events, adult beauty and fashion, properly ticketed and labeled, would certainly prove a more attractive and popular spectacle than a mass-meeting of puling infants, however well-developed and bedizened they might be.

Dangerous Reservoirs.

The catastrophe which makes the turning incident of Mr. Charles Reade's latest novel, *Put Yourself in His Place*, viz., the inundation of the town of Hillsborough by the bursting of a reservoir, may have seemed to many readers somewhat improbable. But a precisely similar disaster happened in England some years ago, causing the loss of many lives, and the last mail brought an account of a calamity which recently befell the town of Rhymney. A violent thunder-storm so flooded the reservoir of the Rhymney Iron Company, from which the town was supplied with water, that it first overflowed and then burst its embankment, carrying away a house just underneath. This reservoir was two miles from the town. The volume of water rushed down the valley, sweeping everything before it—horses, cattle, and human beings, just as we had it described for us in Mr. Reade's picturesque pages. For miles, we are told, articles of household furniture, and carcasses of pigs and sheep could be seen floating on the stream. The town itself was reached, and houses in it flooded and damaged.

Apart from the loss of life, the damage to property, of course, is great in such accidents, not to speak of the injury it causes to agriculture. And with such fatal precedents before them, it seems strange that the constructors of reservoirs in England do not take greater precautions against these disasters. In this country, so far as we know, no similar catastrophe has ever taken place. Floods we have had, disastrous to life and property, but always from the rising of streams, swollen by Spring-tide freshets, or tide-waters raised unusually high by storms. An inundation from the bursting of a reservoir is, we believe, unknown to us. There seems no good reason why it should not be equally unfamiliar in England, unless we are to suppose gross and constant ignorance or carelessness in the location and construction of reservoirs in that country.

It may be well to observe that the flood at Rhymney was only one of a series throughout the country, caused by unusually severe thunder-storms, which are ascribed to the extreme sultriness of the weather. We have furnished the conditions, are we to have the same effects? Perhaps our meteorologists can tell. If so, they will render a greater service in putting farmers on their guard against these violent convulsions of nature, than by prophesying more hot weather or registering the fluctuations of the thermometer.

Apart from the admitted fact that the first important skirmish of the war has resulted in favor of the Prussians, the news from the seat of hostilities affords no definite data with reference to the movements or exact positions of the combatants. The secret treaty still forms the subject of a lively interchange of recriminations on the part of the two chief conspirators, whose main distinction appears to be that France was imprudent enough to commit the record of her intentions to paper, while Prussia confined herself strictly to verbal proposals. As to priority of authorship, it will probably be concluded that, when such a scheme could be calmly discussed, and only made public when it became the obvious advantage of one of the two parties to come forward as accuser, the inquiry becomes of comparatively little moment.

Orthodox Radicalism has had few more consistent or more able exponents than *Harper's Weekly*. There is something ominous, therefore, in its rendering of "a sign of the times." The refusal of the majority in Congress to sustain the President's proposition respecting foreign-built ships is the "sign" referred to; and *Harper*, which has "always insisted that issues cannot be arbitrarily chosen," that "they arise from the national development,"—sees in the present aspect of the shipping question proof "that the question of protection, free trade, revenue tariff—whatever we may choose to call it—has become a cardinal point in practical politics." The moral is, that the Republican Party cannot ignore this point in the approaching nominations. And the various State Conventions are urged to "express themselves distinctly upon this subject," if they would maintain the unity of the party, and its harmonious relations with the Administration.

A slim attendance at the meeting of saleswomen, the other evening, attests the feebleness of the hold which the promoters of the agitation have upon their own class. The trouble with too many of the ladies behind the counters is that they cannot have their own way in everything, and at the same time retain comfortable situations. They forget that men having similar employment are necessarily subject to strict discipline, and that if they would enter into competition with men they must make up their minds to obey rules without grumbling, and to attain dexterity in their vocation. The testimony of many employers is not favorable to female service of this nature, or to female politeness in these positions; and there are multitudes of customers who have came to the same conclusion. We recommend the agitators to try the reform which begins with one's self.

Not a single influential journal that we have seen attempts the defense of the Congressional majority, who, by refusing an American registry to foreign-built ships, virtually declared that the carrying trade of this country shall be transferred to foreign hands. Monopoly had its apologists in Congress, but in this instance it is without defenders in the Press. The journals usually loudest in the championship of a selfish cause are for once shamed into silence. Their silence betrays the weakness of the monopolists' position, but it will not deceive the people as to the real origin of our country's helplessness in respect of a mercantile marine. Our ship-builders have not been able to build ships, because of the taxation imposed by the tariff upon the materials of their trade; and our Navigation laws will not permit us to buy cheap ships built elsewhere. For these things, the ultra protectionists are responsible.

The good nature of our citizens is tried periodically, on the eve of an election, by Tammany's big bell in Tammany's big wagon, moving noisily through the streets, and calling the faithful to the performance of their duty. The Republicans might, with quite as much propriety, fire a cannon at street corners for the guidance of *their* friends,—but they don't. When, however, Tammany's bell is prostituted to vulgar advertising purposes—when discord, which has its excuse in great emergencies, is hired or lent as a means of puffing off the Long Branch races—we must protest; for if Mr. Fisk may borrow the bell one day, some other 'cute advertiser may borrow it the next, and thus an intolerable nuisance may be inflicted upon us daily. And if Smith may advertise his wares by making day hideous with Tammany's bell, why may not Jones, having a sharp eye for business, disturb the City's slumbers by firing Tammany's gun? The right to annoy others is not greater in one case than in the other. Whether the bell or the cannon is the greater annoyance is a question of taste, about which opinions will differ. At present it seems tolerably clear that Mr. James Fisk, Jr., is the chief proprietor of New-York.

We are assured that several great inaccuracies occurred in a short report we published, yesterday, of a case heard before Judge Barnard, in Chambers—"John S. Barry *vs* William Fisher & Son." The ruling of Judge Barnard was not that a firm could not be sued for its debts because it happened to take in a new partner, and the statement that the present case was to be carried to the "Court of Appeals, if necessary," is obviously a matter of opinion rather than of fact. The last sentence of the report appears to cast a reflection upon the house of Messrs. Wm. Fisher & Son, of Baltimore, which is wholly undeserved. The firm named is one of the most respectable in Maryland, and quite beyond suspicion. The accuracy of our law reports is generally admitted, but in this instance it is clear that our reporter has been misled.

As will be seen from a circular in another column, "Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851" are bent on continuing those labors which were begun in a period of profound and as it was thought permanent peace, into a period that reveals an interminable vista of war. To appreciate how fast is the pace at which modern history travels, we have only to compare the distribution of territory and the state of parties in both hemispheres in 1851, and to conjecture what it may probably be when the latest offspring of the World's Fair sees the light in 1871. Our people have hitherto shown considerable alacrity to participate in the displays of Old World industry; and judging from the more liberal conditions and the more scientific plans which are promised in the details of the forthcoming Exhibition, we should imagine that a still larger proportion of our branches of manufacture, so greatly perfected of late years, might, with advantage, be represented beside the productions of Europe. A little experience of this sort, more widely diffused than heretofore, would also be valuable in showing us what requisites will be demanded to render our projected national efforts in the same direction the successes which they ought to be.

The very curious piece of secret history contained in the letter of our Havana correspondent, which we publish this morning, forms another vindication of the course of the Administration in refusing to accord belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents. Such negotiations as are there detailed form a very extraordinary termination to an avowedly patriotic struggle, and furnish an instructive contrast to much of the talk in Congress, and out of it, on this subject. It must be reckoned a signal misfortune that the enterprises in the cause of freedom set on foot by the Spanish populations of this continent are so frequently tarnished by the selfishness and treachery of their leaders. Mexico has become a by-word and a reproach in this respect; so have the Central American republics, and so, too, is Cuba likely to become under the guidance of those who claim to be her leading patriots.

The immunity from arrest commonly enjoyed by drivers of carriages and wagons who recklessly run down the unprotected street-passenger, is not a little remarkable. Now, at length, we have a case sufficiently notable to attract public attention, and sufficiently clear to call for immediate punishment. The man whose furious driving was so nearly fatal to Gen. Sigel, has fortunately been arrested, and the public have a right to expect that an example will be made, so that the rapidly-increasing dangers of our street traffic may be attacked in that reckless disregard of law to which they are mainly due.

UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

Meeting of the Executive Committee at Long Branch Yesterday—The Business Transacted—Condition of Affairs in the South—Reports Received.

The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America was held this day at the Continental Hotel, Long Branch. In the absence of Ex-Gov. William A. Newell, of New-Jersey, the Chairman, Gen. M. S. Littlefield, of Florida, was called to the chair, and Mr. Thomas G. Baker, the National Secretary, acted as Secretary. There were present, among others, Mr. C. W. Godard, the First Vice-President, of New-York; C. C. Pinckney and William V. Alexander, Samuel Smith and Joseph W. Divins, of New-York; Gen. Bodine, of Pennsylvania; Gen. W. T. Clark, of Texas; Col. Thomas R. Rich, of Maryland; Wm. A. Cook, of Washington; E. G. Ferris, of Iowa; Thos. W. Conway, of New-Orleans. A discussion involving the coming elections in the various States took place. Important action was taken in regard to the Union League in Washington City. A report was made from Florida showing the need for a thorough organization in the State. Gen. W. T. Clark, of Texas, made a report from his State, showing that an efficient organization existed under the Presidency of Hon. J. P. Newcomb. The address of W. T. Clark was full and complete. It showed that the new Militia bill in Texas would put an end to lawlessness and robbery, so rife at the present time. A resolution was adopted recommending that an election be held in said State this Fall. Mr. Conway, of New-Orleans, made a vigorous speech, depicting the state of affairs in Louisiana, showing that persistent efforts are being made to deceive and lead off members of the Republican Party, under specious and false devices coming from the Democratic Party. Gen. Littlefield, of Florida, made a speech on the condition of the Republican Party in his State, demanding the active sympathy of the Union men at the North for their brethren in the South, and showing that Union men, white and black, were scarcely permitted to live in peace there.

THE WEST INDIA CABLE.

Commencement of the Work—Its Magnitude and Difficulties—The Telegraph Fleet.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kingston, Jamaica, Saturday, July 9, 1870.

The telegraph fleet has at last sailed from here, convoyed by Her Majesty's steam-ship *Vestal*, United States steam-ship *Yantic* and a Spanish gun-boat. As regards the length of time required for the submarine portion of this work, this cable is only exceeded by the British, Indian and French Atlantic cables. But as regards the difficulties attending the completion of the enterprise, it is, probably, without any exception, the most difficult ever attempted. The mere fact that about thirty-six shore ends will be required is sufficient proof of the amount of trouble to be anticipated. The entire contract embraces about 3,153 nautical miles of submarine cable and 350 miles of land line, and the whole system, when completed, will connect Cuba with Jamaica and Panama, and with the major portion of the West India Islands.

The first portion of the work connects Havana with the port of Batabano by a land line; from thence a submarine cable will be laid to Cienfuegos and from thence to Santiago de Cuba. From this important place a cable will be laid to Morant Point, in Jamaica. From Morant Point two cables will be laid; one, the longest section of all, to Aspinwall, N. G.; the second will be to Porto Rico, and from thence to the South American coast, touching at the principal islands The following list gives the different sections

Batabano to Cienfuegos, Cienfuegos to Santiago de Cuba, Santiago de Cuba to Morant Point, Morant Point to Aspinwall, Morant Point to Porto Rico, Porto Rico to St. Thomas, St. Thomas to St. Croix, St. Croix to St. Christopher, St. Christopher to Antigua, Antigua to Gaudaloupe, Gaudaloupe to Dominica, Dominica to Martinique, Martinique to St. Lucia, St. Lucia to St. Vincent, St. Vincent to Barbados, St. Vincent to Grenada, Grenada to Trinidad, Trinidad to Cape Nassau.

The steam-ship *Dacia* and five other vessels are employed in the work. The *Dacia* has been fitted up as the vessel from which all the work will be done, the other vessels being simply employed as carriers. Her machinery is of the strongest and most massive form possible to conceive, and the picking-up machinery is very strong, and is probably heavier than that used on the *Great Eastern* for the Atlantic Cable; the drum is overhanging, driven by internal gearing. The steamer *Suffolk* will lay the shore ends, and has been fitted up for that purpose. The cable for the work is divided into deep sea-cable, 2,955 nautical miles; intermediate, 130 miles, and shore ends, 68 miles; total, 3,153 nautical miles. The success of the work will reflect great credit upon Sir Charles Bright, who, as engineer for the companies, organized the whole affair.

Personal.

Sir James Walker, Governor of Bermuda, is at the Clarendon Hotel; Baron Alvensleben, of the Prussian Legation, is at the Albemarle Hotel; Hon. M. Chance, Consul at Nassau, Gen. L. E. Webb, of Wisconsin, Hon. W. P. Denckla, of Arkansas, and Col. Young, of Missouri, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel; George Alfred Townsend is at the St. James Hotel; Gov. Hoffmen left the City for Newport, R. I., yesterday, and Senator Sumner for Boston, Judge Cochran, White Plains, N. Y., and Lieut.-Commander Rowland, United States Navy, are at the Metropolitan Hotel; Gen. Starring, Washington, and Lieut.-Commander O'Neill, United States Navy, are at the Hoffman House; Commander Luce, United States Navy, Col. Ransom, United States Army, Hon. W. G. Fargo, Buffalo, and Hon. R. C McCormick, of Arizona, Col. Casement, of Ohio, and Col. M. L. Bell, Arkansas, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel; L. M. Flournoy, of Kentucky, is at the New-York Hotel.

THE WAR.

No Report of a Battle Received up to Midnight in London or Paris.

Skirmish Near Volkingen---The Prussians Victorious.

Proclamation of Napoleon upon Assuming Command of the Army.

The German Press on British Neutrality---It is Bought at the Cost of German Hate.

Bismarck Discloses to Italy Proofs of Napoleon's Duplicity.

A Philadelphia Bark Overhauled at Sea by a French Man-of-War.

Midnight Dispatches Received at London and Paris—No Battle Reported—The Army at Metz—A Division Head-Quarters Struck by Lightning.

LONDON, July 29—11 o'clock P. M.—From the seat of war the latest reports are that skirmishing is going on between the outposts, but not even the rumor of a battle has been received.

PARIS, July 29—Evening.—The following official reports from the army are published:

> "The Prussian troops are making onerous requisitions on the country they occupy. They take the horses of the farmers, cut down trees and trample the standing crops.
>
> During a thunder-storm the head-quarters of the division of Gen. LORENCEZ was struck by lightning, and three officers were injured.
>
> All the prisoners so far taken have been sent to Orleans, where accommodations have been provided.
>
> A dispatch from Metz states that there are no signs of the enemy in front in any considerable force.
>
> The Emperor's trip to Metz was a continual ovation."

SAARBRUCKEN, July 29.—The success of the Prussians in the affair of outposts, yesterday, is admitted by the enemy. The French retired after a few rounds of cannon and musketry.

Another Skirmish Reported—German Idea of English Neutrality—Foreign Army Officers Excluded from the Prussian Lines.

BERLIN, July 29.—A French detachment of three companies and eighty horse, yesterday, attacked half of the Prussian Sixty-ninth, foot, at Voekinger. After a short engagement the French retired with a loss of one officer and eight men. On the Prussian side one man was wounded. The *North German Gazette* is sharp on what it calls "English Neutrality." "England," the *Gazette* says, "supplies France with cartridges with which to slaughter Germans." The Prussian Government has also declined to allow foreign military officers at the army head-quarters. The Government has recognized the Continental Telegraphic Bureau of Berlin and its official reporter. The Bureau's war bulletins will be posted throughout Germany. (This establishment is the principal agency in Germany for supplying the New-York Associated Press exclusively with news for the Press of America.)

Napoleon at the Head of the Army—His Proclamation Issued to the Troops.

PARIS, July 29.—The following is the proclamation of the Emperor to the army on assuming command in person:

SOLDIERS: I come to take my place at your head, to defend the honor of the soil of our country. You go to combat against one of the best-armed of European countries; but other countries as valian as this have not been able to resist your valor. It will be the same today. The war which now commences will be long and hardly contested, for its theatre will be places hedged with obstacles, and thick with fortresses; but nothing is beyond the persevering efforts of the soldiers of Africa, Italy and Mexico. You will prove once more what the French Army is able to accomplish, animated by a sentiment of duty, maintained by discipline, influenced by love of country. Whatever road we may take across our frontiers we will find upon it glorious traces of our fathers, and we will show ourselves worthy of them. All France follows you with ardent prayers and the eyes of the universe are upon you. Upon our success depends the fate of liberty and civilization. Soldiers, let each one do his duty, and the God of Battles will be with us.

NAPOLEON.

AT THE GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS AT METZ, the 28th July, 1870.

Why Napoleon Hastened His Departure for the Army—The Situation at Metz—The Early Abdication of King William Rumored at Paris—Arrest of Press Correspondents as Spies.

PARIS, July 29.—It is said that the return of Gen. LE BRUN from the frontier hastened the departure of the Emperor. Prince NAPOLEON is on the Emperor's staff. Large bodies of French troops are moving to the north-east from Metz. It is said that Gen. TROCHU is to lead a corps into South Germany. It is thought that the Prussians will decline battle till the French cross the Rhine. They are concentrating heavy masses of troops at Nieuwied, near Coblenz. The French papers are furious at the restrictions placed on war news by the Government. The early abdication of the King of Prussia is rumored here. At Metz today several newspaper correspondents, most of them American and English, were arrested as spies. They were liberated, however, but warned to keep away from the army in the future. Food and forage are said to be scarce in Germany.

The French Home-Guard—List of Fortresses Made Defensible—The Empress and M. Thiers—Departments Proclaimed in a State of Seige.

PARIS, July 29.—The *Journal Officiel* this morning contains the following report from the Ministers of War and the Interior to the Emperor:

> The Government has authorized the organization of local national guards in the frontier towns of the north and east; but the Government thinks it necessary to renounce the idea of the organization of a general national guard. Meanwhile, the Government believes that companies of French volunteer sharpshooters, established more extensively than at present, will contribute a valuable reserve for the protection of the national territory. The two Ministers propose that the engagement of these companies of French sharpshooters shall be limited to the actual term of the war, and that volunteers admitted into these bodies shall be specially charged with local defense. The Emperor approves the organization of these corps, destined to replace the national local guard.

The following fortresses have been placed in a thorough state of readiness for offense and defense: Metz, Thionville, Longwy, Marsal, Phalsbourg, Schlettstadt, Neu-Breisach, Belfort, Dichtemberg, La Petite Pierre, Montmedy, Verdun, and the entire fortifications of Strasbourg. It is said that the Empress on returning to St. Cloud toasted M. THIERS, under whose administration the fortifications of Paris were constructed, whereby France is today enabled to send one hundred thousand more men to the field than she otherwise could. The proclamation declaring the Departments of Moselle, Haut Rhin and Bas Rhin in a state of siege, is officially promulgated this morning.

The North German Ships at Southampton—Only One Steamer Now at Sea.

LONDON, July 29.—The steam-ships *Bremen* and *Baltimore* of the North German Lloyd, which recently arrived at Southampton, will discharge all their cargoes there, and not attempt to reach Bremen at present. The *Leipzig* is now the only vessel of this line known to be at sea.

General War Notes from Paris—Proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor of Algeria—The Neutrality of Spain and Austria.

PARIS, July 29.—Two persons have been arrested at Besancon for exporting gold to Prussia. One had 40,000 francs in gold which he professed to be taking to a banker in Basle. M. KLACYKO, Director of the Department of Foreign Affairs at Vienna, an avowed adversary of Prussia, has arrived in Paris. A council of Ministers was held at St. Cloud today. The Empress presided. Gen. DURRIEN, Lieutenant-Governor of Algeria, has issued a proclamation to the people, recommending the maintenance of order and public security, advising the militia to organize and drill, urging perfect accord among all classes, and expressing confidence in the patriotism of the Algerians.

MADRID, July 29.—The *Gazette* publishes the proclamation of neutrality issued by the Spanish Government.

LONDON, July 29.—Much discontent is felt in Vienna at the neutrality of Austria.

The Banks of France, Austria and England—Their Position—The War Panic on the London Stock Exchange.

PARIS, July 29.—The *Journal Officiel* denies the rumor that the Bank of France has asked to suspend specie payment temporarily. The *Journal Officiel* says efforts have been made to create the impression that a scheme has been broached for the issue of paper money by the Bank of France, and that the bank is inclined to favor it. The *Journal* declares that nothing can be farther from the truth. The bank having a large amount of specie on hand, and possessing the confidence of the commercial and industrial classes, would not accept such a proposition if it was made. The bank is perfectly able to meet all demands.

VIENNA, July 29.—The National Bank has been licensed to treat foreign bills to the amount of 30,000,000 of florins as a portion of the specie reserve.

LONDON, July 29.—The *Times* says the drain of gold is subsiding. The amounts now on the way here from New-York will go a long way to counteract the tendency of a pressure in the money market. The advance in the rate of interest at the Bank to five per cent. was a precautionary measure rather than a proof of the actual scarcity of money. There have been thirty failures at the Stock Exchange during the war panic. The depression in the Liverpool market is still very great. The discount demand at the Bank of England is rapidly diminishing.

Rumored Peace Negotiations in London—England Preparing for any Emergency—France and Italy—Position of Hungary.

LONDON, July 29.—The street rumors of successful negotiation, between Lord LYONS and the Duke of GRAMMONT, at Paris, whereby the preservation of peace is assured, are again in circulation. They are not, however, generally credited. The British Government is quietly but actively preparing to meet any emergency. All the dock-yards and arsenals are busy day and night. Supplementary estimates for the army and navy are expected. The story is repeated that France promises Italy 60,000,000 lire for her fidelity, besides the evacuation of Rome. A dispatch from Pesth announces that Count ANDRASSY yesterday assured the Diet that in all circumstances Hungary will act with Austria.

The Secret Treaty—Effect of its Publication Upon Belgium—Bismarck Enlightens the Italian Government—The Reasons for Napoleon's Sympathy with Austria.

BERLIN, July 29.—The Berlin *Correspondence*, (semi-official,) in an article today says that Belgium has been enlightened by the publication of the secret treaty as to the greed of France and her own interests. If Germany is conquered by France, Belgium is lost. The *Correspondence* adds that Belgium is in a position to oblige NAPOLEON to pursue without result the war begun without motive. If she is firm, Germany will protect the Belgian frontier. Count VON BISMARCK has recently submitted to the Government at Florence proofs of NAPOLEON's double policy toward Italy.

LONDON, July 29.—Count ALBERT DE BERNSTORFF, the Prussian Ambassador to England, today makes public the statement that France, in 1866, offered to lend Prussia 300,000 men to use against Austria, if Prussia would surrender to France the territory between the Rhine and the Moselle. The rejection of this proposition on the part of Prussia awoke the Emperor's sympathy with Austria. These offers, which NAPOLEON now finds it convenient to repudiate, have been repeated since 1866.

The German Landwehr Slow in Coming Forward—Reply of England on Prussia's Neutrality Insinuations—Bismarck Accused of Making Threats.

LONDON, July 29.—It is reported that the Landwehr throughout Germany respond sluggishly to the summons to come forward. The *Post*, in a double-leaded leader, angrily comments on BISMARCK's language in his organ, the Berlin *Gazette*, in regard to the alleged violation of British neutrality, and calls it a direct threat against England. It adds that Prussia's boasting stories and lies will before long be correctly estimated. It does not believe that France covets Belgium, and declares that England will remain fairly neutral as long as Prussia withholds her hands from neutral territory. The *Examiner* laughs at England, red-handed from scenes of partition and diplomatic violence which disgraced civilization, now virtuously protesting against the proposals of France.

The French Entry of Luxembourg Denied—How the Financial Policy of France is Regarded in England—The Secret Treaty and Coal Question in Parliament.

LONDON, July 29.—The report of the violation of the Luxembourg territory was an absurd exaggeration. A French corporal crossed the river from Sierck, with some fellow-soldiers, in search of tobacco. Their appearance alarmed the inhabitants, and gave rise to the report of invasion, which reached Brussels, and was telegraphed hence to London and elsewhere. The Prussian Government offers a reward of 5,000 thalers to the first soldier who captures a *mitrailleur*. In financial circles here the projects for a forced circulation of paper money in France are condemned as equivalent, if adopted, to national bankruptcy. The German Press continue their bitter attacks on England. If their declarations can be trusted, this country has bought her neutrality of Germany at the cost of German hate. Earl GRANVILLE in the House of Lords, to-night admitted that he had received a dispatch containing a copy of the secret treaty published in the *Times*; but he had the assurance of the French Ambassador that the proposals originated in Berlin, and were declined by France. In the House of Commons Mr. STAPLETON gave notice of a question whether England was actually supplying coals to the French fleet.

The Shipping—A Bark Overhauled at Sea by a French Cruiser.

LONDON, July 29.—The bark *Meridian*, Capt. KENZ, from Philadelphia, June 21, for Bremen, has arrived at Bremen haven. She reports that she was overhaulded by a French man-of-war, but suffered to proceed. The ship *Doctor Barth*, Capt. BRICKWOLDT, which sailed from New-York, July 2, for Hamburg, has put into a British port to avoid French cruisers.

American Iron-Clads Fitting for Sea.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—It is stated that the iron-clads *Monadnock* and *Comanche* have been ordered to be put in a sea-going condition.

The German Turners and the War.

The Executive Committee of the North American Turners' Union, which is composed of members of the New-York district organization of Turnvereins, has made a warm appeal to all the German Turners' associations belonging to the Turners' Union, to further the cause of Germany in the present European war, by making subscriptions and raising funds for the aid of wounded German soldiers, and for the support of widows and orphans of German soldiers. The Executive Committee also admonishes the several societies to be auxiliary in organizing German patriotic aid State associations throughout the United States.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The London Times on Minister Motley's Recall—Proposed Early Adjournment of Parliament—Death of an Eminent Linguist—Miscellaneous.

LONDON, July 29.—The *Times* this morning has an article on the recall of Mr. MOTLEY, the American Minister. The writer says: "Fickleness is the reproach of republics. Mr. MOTLEY has been here two years—long enough to be endeared to every Englishman, and is now recalled. Mr. MOTLEY is respected, not particularly because he is an American, but as a man. It is a matter of congratulation that his recall, however unworthy the motive, gives him back to literature".... Parliament is to adjourn on the 11th of August. Mr. GLADSTONE proposes a bill to summon Parliament in six instead of fourteen days.... Rev. HENRY GRIFFIN WILLIAMS, Arabic Professor in Emmanuel College at Cambridge, died there yesterday.... The war panic at the Exchange continues. Six more failures are announced today.... Owing to detention in the Irish Channel, the London passengers and news parcels intended to go forward by the *Idaho* were left behind at Queenstown and will be forwarded by the Cunard steamer.... Further rumors are in circulation to the effect that the Catholics of Austria will embrace Protestantism, unless the doctrine of Papal infallibility is considerably qualified.

PARIS, July 29.—The cable connecting France with Algeria has been successfully laid.

MADRID, July 29.—The severity with which the French authorities have treated the Carlists on the frontier causes much gratification here.

Proceedings in the British Parliament—The Wesleyan General Conference—Death of Mrs. Ritchie—Trouble in the Spanish Cabinet.

LONDON, July 29.—In the House of Lords, to-night, amendments to the Education bill were debated and variously disposed of. One proposed by Earl RUSSELL, establishing a ministry of education, was rejected. The House of Commons was engaged with matters of a local importance today. There was a slight skirmish over the defects in the Patent laws. A debate arose on the low quality of coals furnished to the British Navy, and suspicions of jobbery were expressed. The House went into Committee of Supply, voted a number of appropriations, and adjourned.... There was another serious failure today in the cotton trade at Liverpool. No name is given.... In the Wesleyan General Conference today Bishop SIMPSON, of the United States, presented his credentials from the American Conference, and made an address, giving an account of the condition and prospects of the denomination in his country.... The *Atheneum* announces the death of ANNA CORA MOWATT, the distinguished American authoress and actress, and eulogizes her talent and career.

MADRID, July 29.—It is positively asserted that Ministers RIVERO, MORET, and ECHEGARAY will resign.

CHINIA.

The Late Massacre—An Investigation Ordered by the Imperial Government—Letter from the Chinese Embassy in Paris.

PARIS, July 29.—The *Journal Officiel* today publishes a letter, dated the 27th of July, from the Chinese Embassy, at present in Paris, expressing the profound feeling of sorrow with which its members heard of the murderous affair at Tien-Tsin. The Embassy learned at the same time that a Chinese functionaru of exalted rank had been charged to inquire into those lamentable scenes. The envoys of China do not hesitate to affirm that that functionary will bring the greatest diligence to acquit himself of that mission. In claiming that his action will be in accord with the treaties and laws, they feel that they have some reason to hope that the negotiations previously entered into between the Duke DE GRAMMONT and themselves for the purpose of arranging, as the Chinese Mission have succeeded in doing with the principal Courts of Europe, the basis of a permanent understanding according to the principles of international law—negotiations which were so unfortunately interrupted at the moment they were to be crowned with success—may ultimately be resumed. Under the present circumstances the Envoys propose to leave to-morrow for Madrid. They will return soon to Paris, and will wait upon the Minister of Foreign Affairs to take their final leave."

THE PACIFIC COAST.

A Survey of the Coast Asked for—The President Invited to Visit California—Detection and Arrest of a News Thief.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—The Chamber of Commerce has requested Prof. PEARCE, of the United States Coast Survey, to recommend a survey of the coast between here and Panama.... A number of prominent Californians have invited President GRANT to visit California.

Four surveying parties left Portland, Oregon, today to begin the preliminary examinations of the route of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

SACRAMENTO, July 29.—It has been evident for some time past that part of the news of the New-York Associated Press telegraphed to the California Associated Press was being stolen for the benefit of the opposition concern known as the American Press Association. Measures taken to discover the theft resulted last night in the detection of VAN VALKENBURG, manager of the Pacific Railroad Companies' telegraph lines, in the act of pilfering the news. VAN VALKENBURG was arrested, and will be subjected to whatever penalty the law and the Courts may apply.

THE LATE COAL STRIKES.

A General Resumption of Work on Monday—Amicable Adjustment of the Difficulties—Terms of Settlement.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., July 29.—After four months of suspension of work in the anthracite coal region, a compromise has been effected between the operators and the men, and work will be generally resumed on Monday next. It will require about a week, however, for all the collieries to get fully at work. The following is the substance of the agreement made today between the Committee of the anthracite Board of Trade and the Committee of the Working Men's Benevolent Association: Discharge of men may be made for incompetency, bad conduct or other good cause, but not for carrying out the orders of the Working Men's Benevolent Association. The equalization resolution passed by the Working Men's Benevolent Association is, that miners are to work regular, and that any miners making over $100 are to be liable to a reduction of from ten to forty per cent., according to the amount. The rates of wages are to be fixed each month in accordance with the prices of all sizes of coal above pea at Port Carbon. This is to continue during 1870. The agreement is signed by five operators selected by the President of the Board of Trade and the President of the Working Men's Benevolent Association.

THE FENIAN TRIALS.

Proceedings at Windsor, Vt.—O'Neil and Brown Plead Guilty—They are to be Sentenced Today—The Other Prisoners.

WINDSOR, Vt., July 29.—Gen. O'NEIL and Col. JOHN F. BROWN were arraigned before the United States Circuit Court, this morning, for violating the Neutrality laws, and pleaded guilty. They were committed to prison to await sentence, which will be pronounced to-morrow morning. Gen. O'NEIL, when asked whether he was or was not guilty, answered, promptly, "Guilty." He was composed and gentlemanly in his deportment, and smiled when he made the reply. Col. BROWN, when asked the same question, seemed much discomposed, and answered, "Guilty, I presume Sir." Gen. J. J. DONNELLY appeared by counsel, who stated that affidavits would be presented to-morrow setting forth his sickness as a cause for a continuance. Col. HUGH MCGINNIS not appearing to answer, his bail was declared forfeited. The trial of Major DANIEL MURPHY was continued till the October term by agreement of counsel. Capt. JOHN J. MONAHAN will be tried to-morrow morning if he makes his appearance; otherwise his bail will be declared forfeited.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

The Saratoga Convention—Change of Name in the Association—The Questions Discussed—Election of Officers.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 29.—There was a very fair attendance at the Convention this morning, notwithstanding a drizzling rain. SUSAN B. ANTHONY occupied the chair. Mrs. BLAKE presented an amendment to the constitution, changing the name to "New-York State Suffrage Society," which, being read, was adopted. A list of officers was presented, with Mrs. GAGE as President. Mrs. GAGE declining, the report was referred back to fill the vacancy. Mrs. M. E. J. GAGE presented the following, which was adopted:

> *Whereas*, Two National Woman's Suffrage Societies, both working for the enfranchisement of woman, are now in existence; and
>
> *Whereas*, An effort has been, and is now, under consideration to consolidate said organizations; therefore
>
> *Resolved*, That the New-York State Suffrage Society stand aloof from either national organization until such effort has been made to unite into one organization all the friends of the cause.
>
> *Resolved*, That this Society authorize the Executive Committee to take such action as in their judgment will promote a union of forces.

A letter from CHARLOTTE B. WILBUR was read, propounding questions for this male Republic to answer:

> *First*—How did the fathers obtain a right to vote; if a conventional right, convention of whom?
>
> *Second*—When the Fathers left the Kingdom of GEORGE III., they left hereditary privileges, and were equals; they declared their purpose to establish a Government on the basis of common humanity, and the law or natural rights; they clearly asserted that precedents were worth nothing. Taking this account as correct, the Fathers put the privilege to govern as a natural right. Then, as all have common rights, and the vote is one means fixed upon to use the right; as we all have common birth, our birth-right must needs be common; as the right of self-government is claimed by males as a birthright, by virtue of their relation to God and humanity, a woman stands in precisely the same relation to God and man, having the same birthright. Since nobody bestowed the privilege on males, why should woman look to her fellow-heirs of God and humanity for her share in the common heritage?

Rev. OLYMPIA BROWN made an address presenting numerous arguments for suffrage. Give them suffrage, and many women now devoted to the frivolities of fashion would have a purpose in life, and become strengthened to pursue it. In the last war numerous examples could be found where women, left by their husbands and male relatives, took up the responsibilities of business, and carried them out completely. The ballot is a great educator, and women require it. Some young women say they don't want to vote, because they are not competent and not prepared. It is the duty of all women to prepare themselves for duty which may be imposed on them; also for the benefit of others. They should, as a duty, make themselves acquainted with all subjects of public interest. Woman has a living soul journeying toward heaven, and everything which tends to improve her should be encouraged, to make her the intellectual companion of the husband. Woman morally and intellectually developed to an equality with man, will be more prized as companions of men. She recommended woman to read works on the Government, and also the daily papers.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY came forward to answer the question, "Is the right to vote a natural one?" All males excluded now are so excluded for cause, as idiots, lunatics, criminals, and in some States for lack of education; but women are excluded impliedly for the sex. The only reason she could see for men monopolizing the right of suffrage was because they were smart enough to secure it at first, and so they retain it. Up to the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment there was nothing in the United States Constitution against giving suffrage to women; and the adoption of that amendment was a severe blow at the movement for equal suffrage. It put up a barrier. It renders necessary a sixteenth amendment prohibiting the disfranchisement of any persons on account of sex. Some men do not appreciate the right to vote, and if they use it do so stupidly or inefficiently, and some sell votes; but they were never willing to give it up altogether. If a man in the State's Prison has a single friend, who hopes he will reform, and become worthy of citizenship, he will petition for his commutation, in order that he may have the right to vote restored. A boy, as soon as he comes to understand the privilege he has of voting and holding office, begins to lose his respect for his mother and sisters. An appeal was made to the men to educate their daughters, in order that they may be competent, in case of reverse of fortune, to do something for themselves.

Mr. BURNAP uttered a protest against the recommendation of newspapers as a means of the education of women for the performance of political duties, because they did not treat the questions of suffrrge fairly.

Mrs. HAZLETT said the Press had done all that could be expected of it. They had fairly reported the proceedings of its meetings, and when the people demanded more they could have it.

A list of officers was adopted as follows:

Presidents—MARTHA C. WRIGHT, of Auburn.

Vice-Presidents—Earnestine L. Rose, of New-York; Mrs. Reuben E. Fenton, of Jamestown; Ellen K. Baker, of Buffalo; Frederick Douglass, of Rochester; Elizabeth Smith Miller, of Geneva; C. D. B. Mills, of Syracuse; Sarah Philleo, of Utica; Mrs. Dexter A. Knowlton, of Saratoga; Daniel Ketchum, of Albany; Sarah H. Halleck, of Milton; Lillie Devereux Blake, of New-York; Laura Curtis Bullard, of Brooklyn.

Secretary—Eleanor Kirk, of New-York.

Treasurer—Mrs. C. S. Lozier, M. D., of New-York.

Executive Committee—Susan B. Anthony, of Rochester; Edwin A. Studwell, of Brooklyn; Phebe Cary, of New-York; Stephen M. Griswold, of Brooklyn; Charlotte B. Wilbur, of New-York; Elizabeth C. Browne, of Owego.

Afternoon Session—The Annual Report—Addresses and Discussions.

SARATOGA, July 29.—In the afternoon session of the Woman's Suffrage Convention, Mrs. M. E. J. GAGE, Secretary, presented the annual report, in compliance with the constitution. She has succeeded in receiving twenty-one additional names for county vice-presidents. She recommends the repeal of the article requiring a vice-president in each county. Two thousand five hundred copies of appeals, tracts, circulars, petitions, &c., have been printed during the year. The Secretary has written 500 letters, visited eleven counties and managed two literary lectures, the net proceeds of which have been placed in the treasury of the Association. Particular progress has been made in Erie County, and in the southern part of this State. Of the petitions sent out, many were sent direct to members of Congress, and the Secretary sent a roll containing 3,000 names to the Joint Congressional Committee. It is estimated that the names of 6,000 petitioners were sent from this State. Thanks were returned to the lecturers who have favored the movement, including ANNA DICKINSON, OLIVE LOGAN, WENDELL PHILLIPS and NASBY, who have done much to change the public sentiment. The Treasurer has received $852 20, and paid out $5 32, leaving $319 30 in hand.

Mrs. GAGE followed with an address on "The Wrongs of Women Under the Present Laws." She claimed that women have certain rights secured to them. She can have all her earnings outside her family, but earnings in care of the family can not be secured to her. If she works with the husband and helps accumulate property, she has only a dower right in it when the husband dies.

Mr. OTYMPIA BROWN took up the same theme, debating various points made by Mrs. GAGE. She contended for equality of property where a wife labored with her husband for its accumulation. The law now induces a woman to go out from her family and eaen money for herself. A man has the choice of his employment or profession, but a young woman has no such choice. Regarded as a little girl, taught to look pretty and be pleasing, when she undertakes to express an independent opinion she is checked, and requested to be careful and not be disputing or arguing, as such young woman do not find favor with gentlemen. A young woman graduating from a female seminary has an objectness course before her, so far as business is concerned. She cannot enter a profession or start in businesf; she can only look forward to marriage when a man she can accept offers it to her. No change of the laws is asked for now; but give woman the ballot, and she will care for herself.

EVENING SESSION.

Upon calling the evening session to order, Mrs. BLAKE, the Vice-President, stated that she was a native of North Carolina, instead of Connecticut, as reported. As to the danger of women going to the polls, she thought it no more degrading than going over the Brooklyn ferry. OLYMPIA BROWN spoke, repelling many arguments, and replying to the objections given during the afternoon. SUSAN B. ANTHONY closed the session with an address, in which she paid a feeling tribut th Hon. WILLIAM HAYS, of Saratogo—an old friend of womans' suffrage, who died last winter. In speaking of the services performed by women during the rebellion, she stated that the celebrated Mother BICKERDITE, who performed such great services, never received any compensation, and was at this time so poor as to be obliged to go out and work by the day in order to earn a living.

LONG BRANCH.

The President's Visit to New-York—Entries for Today's Races.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 29.—President GRANT accompanied Mrs. DENT to New-York this morning, returning again to Long Branch at noon. Mrs. DENT will visit friends in New-Jersey.... The inaugural meeting of the Long Branch Races commences to-morrow. There are three races on the card. The first is a hurdle-race, the entries for which are *Oysterman, Jr.*, *Bohannon*, *Lobelia*, *Harry Booth* and *Morris*. The second is the Continental Hotel Stakes; entries twenty-seven in all, of which eight will probably start: *Maggie B. B.*, *Enquirer*, *Lynchburg*, *Susan Ann*, *Harie*, *Doneraile*, colt, *Norton*, colt, and *Harbinger*. Third race for the Monmouth Stakes, twenty-one entries, of which *Helmbold*, *Invereauld* and *Glenely* will start. The following pools were sold at the Mansion House this evening: First race, hurdle race—*Oysterman*, $210; *Bohanna*, $130; *Lobelia*, $190; *Harry Booth*, $15; *Morris*, $15. Second race, Continental Hotel Stakes—*Enquirer*, $680; *Maggie B. B.*, $500; *Lynchburg*, $350; field, $155. Third race, Monmouth Stakes—*Helmbold*, $2,000; *Invercauld*, $450, and *Glenely*, $230.

BASE-BALL.

The Mutuals Defeated at Cleveland, Ohio—A Splendid Game—The Haymakers at Troy.

CLEVELAND, July 29.—The finest game of base-ball ever played in this city was played today between the Forest City, of Cleveland, and the Mutuals of New-York. The following is the score by innings:

Forest City........................	0	0	4	0	1	0	1	1	0—7
Mutuals..............................	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	0—5

TROY, N. Y., July 29.—The game of base-ball played here today between the Haymakers of this city and the Utica Club, resulted in a defeat of the latter by a score of 48 to 8.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29.—The base-ball match between the Olympics, of this city, and the Marylands, this afternoon, resulted in a victory for the former, the score being: Olympics, 18; Marylands, 15.

Outrage upon Law in the Northern Section of the State—A Woman Tarred and Feathered by a Mob.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 29.—A special dispatch to the *Journal* says: "The village of Cortlandville was disturbed Thursday night by a party of young men, who essayed to avenge the death of Mrs. CHRISTOPHER H. MOORE, who cast herself into the river, near that village, Tuesday night, and was drowned. It appeared at the Coroner's inquest that Mrs. MOORE's husband had been intimate with a depraved woman living in the village named MELISSA BLYE, and the verdict of the jury was, that a knowledge of such intimacy had rendered Mrs. MOORE insane, and while in such mental condition she had committed suicide. A strong feeling of indignation arose against the woman, and a party of young men forced the doors of her house and subjected her to a treatment of tar and feathers. She was first dragged to the street, where a promiscuous crowd of about 200 had gathered, and there entirely disrobed. In this condition she was taken through the streets to another part of the village, where tar and feathers were applied. She was then suffered to go her way, and the crowd dispersed. While this outrage was going on she begged of some members of the party to spare her life. The citizens are indignant at these outrages."

The Big Horn Expedition Heard From—The Party All Well—More Indian Murders at North Park.

CHEYENNE, Wy., July 29.—The *Leader* publishes a letter today from a member of the Big Horn Expedition, dated near Gray Ball River Gully, July 19th, 500 miles from Cheyenne. The leter says they have not gone on the reservation, nor do they intend doing so. All are well, and they are just commencing to prospect. H. W. PLUMB, who has just returned from the Bear River mines, reports finding the bodies of three white men, killed by the Indians in the North Park. The bodies were identified as those of JOSEPH BRUM, FRANK MARIEN and an old man named SCOTT. All were trappers. It is the settled opinion of the best informed that the Utes are responsible for these murders.

Miscellaneous Telegrams

ALBANY, July 29.—WM. MONTANAGAN and his wife were today arrested on a charge of infanticide.... The yacht *Willie* started on her return to New-York today.

BALTIMORE, July 29.—JAMES BRUSTER, Grand Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Consistory of Maryland, died at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

GUANACO.—The material made from the hair of this animal is so superior to all others that it is extensively used in the manufacture of umbrellas by Messrs. ISAAC SMITH'S SON & CO., by whom it was first introduced in this market.—*Mail*.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

The TIMES of TO-MORROW, (SUNDAY, July 31,) will contain the usual variety of miscellaneous matter suitable for Sunday reading, with all the news by telegraph, the mails, and from our own correspondents and reporters, including the latest reports from the "seat of war" in Europe. Of its contents will be

Several columns of extracts from current literary magazines and papers, domestic and foreign, and new books, with a couple of stories under the familiar head "Current Literature;"—

FACTS FOR SMOKERS: The cigar trade in this country; where the leaf comes from; the consumption of cigars decreased in proportion to the growth of population; prices of the various grades; profit derived by the Government; some of the tricks of the trade, &c., &c.;—

LIFE IN A PILOT-BOAT: Story of a five days' cruise on the coast; sketch of New-York pilots; watching for in-bound vessels;—

THE YACHTS OF NEW-YORK WATERS: The number of boats belonging to the various clubs and their best points; something about the cost of building and maintaining a pleasure-boat; fancy prices, &c., &c.;—

THE SOCIAL EVIL IN THE METROPOLIS: What a Census Enumerator saw in the course of his perambulations; the fruits of tenement-houses and crowded factories; facts to be considered by the public;—

Full report of LONG BRANCH RACES beginning today; further developments in the NATHAN MURDER CASE; something about the PARK IMPROVEMENTS; Military Gossip; Religious Gleanings; Notes and Comments; Theatrical and Musical Notes; miscellaneous local reports, &c., &c.

The SUNDAY EDITION of the TIMES has a large and steadily increasing circulation, and is consequently an excellent advertising medium. Advertisers who intend using its columns will note the rule that all advertisements mnst be received in the TIMES Publication Office by 8½ o'clock this evening to insure proper classification.

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Wedding and Visiting Cards; also, Cards for golden, silver, tin and wooden weddings. EVERDELL'S, No. 302 Broadway.

MARRIED.

MCLEAN—HILLIARD.—On Thursday, May 26, by Rev. Mr. Steel, Harlem, ALEXANDER MCLEAN to LIZZIE A. HILLIARD, both of Randall's Island.

PONDE—MONTGOMERY.—At Danbury, Conn., on July 23, by Rev. Mr. Hubbard, Mr. COLLES T. PONDE, of Havana, Cuba, to Miss SUSIE, daughter of Mr. Wm. Montgomery, of the former place. No cards.

DIED.

ARDEN.—At Ardenia, (Garrison's) New-York, on Friday, July 29, HELEN ARDEN, infant daughter of Thomas B. and Anna M. Arden, aged 1 year, 8 months and 2 days.

Funeral services from St. Philipse Church in the Highlands, at 5 P. M., on Saturday afternoon.

BENNE.—At West Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday, July 27, 1870, LOUIS WAEFFLEAR BENNE, aged 1 year, 7 months and 4 days.

The remains were taken to English Neighborhood for interment.

DALRYMPLE.—On Thursday night, July 28, WILLIAM DALRYMPLE, in the 58th year of his age.

The friends of the family and of his brothers, Alexander and John, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 324 West 30th-st., on Saturday afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

EWING.—On Friday, July 29, of consumption, JOHN A. EWING, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, William Gregory, No. 305 West 27th-st., on Sunday, July 31, at 2 P. M.

GRAHAM.—On Thursday, July 28, HENRY CLAY, youngest son of the late David and Cornelia Graham, in his 22d year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from Grace Church, corner of 10th-st. and Broadway.

HAND.—In Brooklyn, Thursday, July 28, Rev. RICHARD C. HAND, in the 69th year of his age.

Funeral at Shoreham, Vt.

HEGEMAN.—At New-Utrecht, L. I., on Thursday, 28th inst., ELLEN I., widow of Adrian T. Hegeman, aged 71 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Saturday, 30th, at 2 o'clock.

MOSEMAN.—At Port Chester, on Thursday, July 28, GEORGE H. MOSEMAN, in the 43d year of his age, son of the late Willet Moseman.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Peter's Church, Port Chester, on Monday afternoon, Aug. 1, at 2 o'clock.

MAXWELL.—On Thursday, July 28, after a lingering illness, SAMUEL MAXWELL, in the 61st year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 207 Mercer-st., Jersey City, on Saturday, July 30, at 1½ P. M. Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

NATHAN.—Died suddenly July 29, BENJAMIN NATHAN, in the 57th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 12 West 23d-st., on Monday morning, Aug. 1, at 10 o'clock.

O'DONNELL.—At Baltimore, Md., July 26, in the 72d year of her age, ELEANORA PASCAULT, wife of Columbus O'Donnell, Esq.

ROBINSON.—On Wednesday evening, July 27, after a long illness, JAMES ROBINSON, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 175 West 11th-st., on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD,
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1870.

ROBINSON.—The Colonel regrets to have to announce to the members of the Association, the death of our old and esteemed member, JAMES ROBINSON.

The members are requested to attend the funeral, from No. 175 West 11th-st., on Saturday, July 30, at 9 o'clock. By order.

MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Col. Comm'g.
C. B. BOSTWICK, Adjutant.

RONALDSON.—On Friday morning, July 29, JAS. RONALDSON, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his nephew, Rich. Meares, No. 46 West 35th-st., Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

RILE.—Suddenly of cholera infantum, at 2½ A. M., July 29, HENRY COLMAN, only son of Henry E. and Priscilla C. Rile, aged 8 months and 4 days.

Funeral at No. 167 East 92d-st., Saturday, July 30, at 2 P. M.

TRACY.—At Philadelphia, on Thursday, July 28, after a brief illness, WILLIAM WILSON TRACY, of this City, son of the late Frederick Tracy, in the 28th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services, at Grace Church, this (Saturday) noon, July 30. The remains will be taken for interment in the family plot at the Tarrytown Cemetery.

TOEL.—On Thursday, July 28, on Staten Island, FREDERICK A., son of Everard G. and Irene Toel, aged 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his grandfather, Benjamin W. Floyd, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 45 West 20th-st., on Saturday, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

UNDERHILL.—In Poughkeepsie, on the 29th, after a lingering illness, JOSIAH I. UNDERHILL, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Friends' Meeting-house, Lafayette-place, on First day, (Sunday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

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THE CHESTER (VA.) HOMICIDE.

Particulars of the Shooting of Lindsay—A Self-Convicted Seducer—Public Opinion—Lindsay's Will—Discharge of the Murderer.

From the Richmond Enquirer, July 21.

On Tuesday morning LINDSAY came to Richmond for the purpose of seeing the Governor in the interests of a colored man named ROBERTSON, who was recently convicted of robbery in Chesterfield County, and sentenced to the Penitentiary. He took the 2:37 P. M. train to return home. Upon the cars he joined company with Capt. W. I. CLOPTON, of the law firm of JACKSON & CLOPTON, of this city, with whom he had some acquaintance, and who was likewise going to Chester. Arriving at Chester, the two got off the cars together and went into HAYWARD's bar, which adjoins the hotel, and is about one or two dozen steps from the railroad track. HAYWARD was behind the counter, and mixed drinks for all three. Capt. CLOPTON noticed at the time there was a peculiarly troubled look upon his face, but only a few words were passed, and nothing transpired calculated to create a suspicion of the terrible tragedy which was soon to be enacted.

THE SEDUCER AND SEDUCED FACE TO FACE.

Capt. CLOPTON left HAYWARD and LINDSAY in the back room. From what afterward came out in the evidence it appears that Capt. HAYWARD said to LINDSAY: "There is a young man upstairs who desires to see you." LINDSAY inquired who it was, and evinced some anxiety to know, suggesting the names of several persons whom he thought likely to call and see him, but to all his inquiries HAYWARD responded, "Never mind, you will see who it is when you get up there." The two went into the hotel and up to the second floor, and Capt. HAYWARD opened Miss ELLA HAYWARD's door. Miss ELLA was in bed, and Dr. INGRAM, a physician of the place, was was sitting in a chair beside her. HAYWARD led LINDSAY up to the bedside, and turning down the sheet, showed him a new-born male child, at the same time remarking, "Let me introduce you to your son—the victim of your villainy." LINDSAY seemed overwhelmed with guilt and despair. He sat himself down on the bed, looked at the child and the mother, but said not a word. HAYWARD sternly demanded, "Are you the father of the child?" LINDSAY said, "If she says so, I reckon I am." HAYWARD then turned to his daughter and asked: "My daughter, I ask you in the presence of this man, is he the father of the child?" She replied, "He is." HAYWARD then menacingly faced LINDSAY, and inquired, "If he had anything in justification of his crime to say." LINDSAY rejoined quite coolly, "I must have time to consider;" and HAYWARD told him, "I will give you time." He waited about three minutes.

THE AVENGING SHOTS.

LINDSAY still kept his chair, and HAYWARD was standing near the head of the bed. Dr. INGRAM also retained his seat. HAYWARD repeated: "Have you anything to say?" and upon LINDSAY saying that he had not and that he supposed the child was his, drew from his right pantaloons pocket a four-barreled silver-mounted Smith & Wesson pistol and deliberately fired at LINDSAY, who still retained his position upon the bedside.

THE INQUEST, &C.

The verdict of the jury was, that death had been caused "by gun-shot wounds fired on the 19th of July by W. H. HAYWARD." The examination was subsequently held before Justice PERDUE.

The first witness examined was Dr. INGRAM. He testified that he was in the room at the time the shooting took place; he had been called in to attend Miss ELLA HAYWARD in confinement; about an hour before HAYWARD and LINDSAY entered the room a male child was born; HAYWARD was not present at the delivery, but had been in and out of the room frequently during the labor pains. Dr. INGRAM here minutely narrated most of the facts stated above, from the entrance of father and son-in-law into the room until the shooting.

Cross-examined by Capt. CLOPTON: The child was born between three and four P. M., before the train arrived from Richmond; Capt. HAYWARD was frequently in his daughter's room; requested him not long after the delivery to remain about the premises; there was somewhat of a struggle between the two after the first shots had been fired; visited LINDSAY after he was shot; LINDSAY remarked that if he had known this thing was going to occur he "would not have been caught here;" acknowledged that he was the father of the child; was under the impression that he was going to die; attempted to console him, but in vain; he thought he might possibly live two or three days, but was sure he could not recover; he said that he did not think any harm had been done to Miss ELLA when he married her sister; they were married, I think, about Christmas; he said he had told me this thing six months ago, but did not tell the name of the party told me at that time that he had got into a scrape with a Richmond girl; said he ought to have shot Capt. HAYWARD three weeks ago, then this thing could not have happened; am positive that he told this.

To Col. AMBERS—When this confession was made had not pronounced his case hopeless. His physical condition was weak; he was under nervous prostration, but was perfectly conscious. He was impressed with the conviction that he was bound to die.

LINDSAY'S LAST WILL.

Capt. CLOPTON presented the following last will of LINDSAY, which was read, but not admitted in evidence:

The paper belonging to me, in the hands of Capt. WILLIAM I. CLOPTON, all claims referring to Dr. HOWELL's estate I wish delivered to A. L. WINFREE, all referring to store accounts, deliver to Capt. HAYWARD, and CLOPTON will know what disposition to make of the other papers. I wish to be buried in an ordinary coffin, on the lands of Mr. SNEAD, Minor's burying grounds, in a black suit, and no shroud, and to be buried by the Masons, if convenient.

BENJAMIN F. LINDSAY.
His ⋈ Mark.

CHESTER, Chesterfield County, Va., July 20, 1870.

THE LAWYER'S APPEAL.

Col. AMBERS, Commonwealth's Attorney, addressed the presiding Magistrate, and explained that, since 1867, the law had dispensed with an examining Court; that its duties had been devolved upon the examining Magistrate; that it was in his power to send the prisoner on with or without bail, or to discharge him at once. He recommended the latter course. There was no jury which could be impaneled on God's earth, white or black, savage or civilized, which would find the accused guilty of murder. The feelings of a father rise up in every man's bosom against the commission of such foul crimes, and proclaim that "the way of the transgressor is hard indeed." He did not think this was a case in which either the public morals or public safety required the accused to be sent on. He should be discharged. Then it would warn men of libidinous appetites that when they do these deeds, they do them not only at the risk of an avenging father, but of an avenging public also.

FREE!

Capt. CLOPTON said that he did not think it necessary, after what had been so well and properly said by the Attorney for the Commonwealth, to make any remarks.

The Magistrate then said, "Capt. HAYWARD, stand up."

"Under these circumstances I can't express my feelings. I think it my duty to announce your discharge."

There was every evidence of approval at the termination of the case on the part of the spectators, but no noisy demonstration was made.

The following was indorsed on the warrant of arrest. [It should have been stated that Capt. HAYWARD was arrested yesterday at 3 o'clock by Special Constable TOONE:]

The evidence heard this day and the party discharged, on the ground of justifiable homicide.
JOHN O. PERDUE, J. P.

THE PARTIES.

Capt. HAYWARD is too well known here to need any mention. He is esteemed and honored by all acquainted with him.

LINDSAY was forty-five years old, quite handsome, had a dashing manner and a winning way—was some years ago employed in the tobacco business with JOHN ENDERS, Sr., and W. H. GRANT. Those who knew him best called him "a good fellow." Was Conservative candidate for House of Delegates in 1869. His life was insured in the Brooklyn Mutual for $3,000.

His wife, formerly Miss LAURA HAYWARD, is in a greatly distressed and delicate position.

Miss ELLA HAYWARD is about seventeen years of age. Her condition was not discovered by her family until confinement, because she was supposed to have the dropsy, and was doctored for that disease.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The attendance at the Exchange yesterday was light, but the reputation for the week, which has been marked by an increased activity in the market was maintained, in that two transactions were effected, as follows:

ROBERTS & McGUIRE sold a three-story frame house and lot on the north side of One Hundred and Fifth-street, 185 feet west of Second-avenue, for $5,200. The lot was 16.3x100.9. The sale was made by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., referee.

E. F. RAYMOND, also, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of R. C. BEAMISH, referee, disposed of a three-story brick house and lot on the north side of Thirty-third-street, 243 feet east of Second-avenue, for $6,035. Size of lot, 16x98.9.

In each of the above sales the prices obtained for the property sold was fair, but not extravagant. In the first instance, One Hundred and Fifth-street has still to be graded, guttered and paved, and as the assessments for this work must be added to the amount at which the premises were struck off, bidders upon them were influenced accordingly.

The most extraordinary sale of suburban property ever made in this vicinity came off yesterday near Mamaroneck, Westchester County. The property is a part of Mr. ANDREW WILSON's "Grand Park Estate," and this was the third sale made within the last month. Notwithstanding the heat of the weather, the attendance was enormously large, and the biddings of the most animated character. About ninety-five plots of ground, of from one to four acres each, were disposed of for an aggregate amount of $307,220 50, varying at prices per acre from $750 to $3,800. The auctioneers were Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., E. H. LUDLOW & CO. and A. H. MULLER & CO., who in the most fraternal manner divided the labors, as they did the honors and profits, of the sale. It was indeed a triumph for Mr. WILSON, as well as a credit to the three auction firms making the sale. Westchester may rejoice in the success of this great undertaking.

Summary of Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By Roberts & McGuire.

3-story frame house and lot n. s. 105th-st., 185 ft. w. of 2d-av; size lot, 16.3x100.9 .... $5,200

By E. F. Raymond.

3-story brick house and lot n. s. 33d-st., 243 ft. e. of 2d-av.; size lot, 16x98.9 .... $6,035

GRAND PARK, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. and others.

Plot.		Plot.	
No. 22, 2.20 acres....	$7,920	No. 108, 2.22 acres....	5,550
No. 24, 1.55 acres....	3,875	No. 106, 1.56 acres....	2,886
No. 25, 1.90 acres....	4,560	No. 139, 2.29 acres....	$4,694
No. 26, 1.54 acres....	4,158	No. 138, 1.70 acres...	3,655
No. 27, 1.73 acres....	5,190	No. 137, 1.83 acres...	3,294
No. 28, 2.08 acres....	7,280	No. 136, 2.19 acres...	3,942
No. 29, 3.85 acres....	14,630	No. 134, 1.23 acres...	1,764
No. 30, 3.39 acres....	11,526	No. 132, 1.34 acres...	2,010
No. 31, 2.18 acres....	5,886	No. 129, 2.21 acres...	4,862
No. 33, 1.74 acres....	3,654	No. 130, 1.38 acres...	2,208
No. 34, 2.19 acres....	5,256	No. 69, 2.36 acres...	5,900
No. 35, 2.23 acres....	4,581	No. 68, 1.36 acres...	2,584
No. 36, 1.99 acres....	3,582	No. 67, 1.47 acres...	3,013
No. 37, 1.93 acres....	4,149	No. 57, 1.67 acres...	3,256
No. 55, 1.14 acres......	2,166	No. 56, 1.25 acres...	2,250
No. 54, 1.22 acres.....	2,318	No. 104, 2.11 acres.....	2,210
No. 6, 1.46 acres.....	3,066	No. 150, 1.78 acres....	1,384
No. 7, 1.02 acres.....	1,836	No. 105, 1.42 acres....	1,420
No. 8, 1.03 acres.....	1,854	No. 107, 1.36 acres....	1,632
No. 9, 0.95 acres.....	1,710	No. 110, 1.29 acres....	2,039
No. 10, 1.48 acres.....	3,108	No. 111, 1.13 acres....	2,373
No. 11, 1.14 acres.....	2,166	No. 45, 1.15 acres.....	2,127
No. 12, 0.82 acres.....	1,599	No. 148, 1.78 acres....	3,204
No. 13, 1.08 acres.....	2,106	No. 121, 1.78 acres....	3,382
No. 14, 0.83 acres.....	1,208	No. 122, 2.49 acres....	4,711
No. 17, 0.75 acres.....	1,200	No. 70, 1.04 acres.....	2,080
No. 18, 1.32 acres.....	2,244	No. 71, 1.06 acres.....	1,802
No. 19, 0.80 acres.....	1,250	No. 72, 1.08 acres.....	1,836
No. 20, 0.74 acres.....	1,400	No. 74, 2.29 acres.....	3,893
No. 21, 0.87 acres.....	1,450	No. 73, 1.10 acres.....	1,760
No. 16, 0.79 acres	1,600	No. 61, 1.95 acres.....	1,950
No. 15, 0.84 acres.....	1,600	No. 62, 1.01 acres.....	1,757
No. 3, 0.51 acres.....	1,350	No. 60, 1.00 acres.....	1,650
No. 2, 0.86 acres.....	1,550	No. 59, 1.00 acres.....	1,200
No. 4, 0.63 acres.....	1,350	No. 64, 1.00 acres.....	1,161
No. 5, 0.45 acres.....	1,250	No. 65, 1.01 acres.....	1,969
No. 126, house and 4.70 acres..............	14,000	No. 58, 1.00 acres.....	1,350
		No. 66, 1.01 acres.....	1,616
No. 127, house and 3.35 acres..............	5,000	No. 63, 1.01 acres.....	1,060
		No. 51, 1.01 acres.....	1,313
No. 120, 2.57 acres....	3,726	No. 52, 1.01 acres.....	1,313
No. 119, 2.24 acres....	4,250	No. 53, 1.01 acres.....	1,313
No. 118, 2.25 acres....	4,275	No. 141, house and 1.10 acres..............	2,200
No. 117, 2.17 acres....	4,123		
No. 116, 2.04 acres....	5,508	No. 140, 1.29 acres....	2,451
No. 114, 2.17 acres....	6,293	No. 142, 2.39 acres....	4,063
No. 113, 1.96 acres....	5,586	No. 143, 2.08 acres....	3,224
No. 112, 1.48 acres....	3,848	No. 144, 1.42 acees....	4,260
No. 109, 1.34 acres....	8,350	No. 1[illegible] 1.05 acres....	1,155

Total $307,220

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.	
Hawthorne-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Vermillyea-av., 100x100	$1,200
3d-st., n. s., 355 ft. w. of Avenue D, 18.9x96	2,000
42d-st., n. s., 345 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100.5	16,000
54th-st., s. s., 235 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100.5	15,800
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Cheever-place, w. s., 248 ft. w. of Degraw-st., 148x88	$4,000
Cooper-st., n. w. s., and Van Voorhees-st., s. e. s., 100 ft. s. w. of Johnson-av., 200x200	8,000
Centre-st., s. e. s., 137 ft. s. w. of Knickerbocker-av., 37.6x100	240
Centre-st., s. e. s., 100 ft. s. w. of Knickerbocker-av., 75x100	480
Grant-st., w. s., 54 ft. of Protestant Reformed Dutch Church, 25x132	3,000
Jefferson-st., s. w. s., 46 ft. s. w. Bushwick-av., 100x100	2,850
Steuben-st., w. s., 133 ft. n. of DeKalb-av., 26x100	850
Wykoff-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Lorimer-st., 50x100	2,375
Walruth-st., e. s., 250 ft. s. of Tillary-st., 25x100	1,900
20th-st., s. w. s., 125 ft. n. w. of 4th-av., 50x200	6,000
Bedford-av. and Hayward-st., s. w. corner, 234.3x242	23,000
Central-av., lot No. 441, A. Vandevorst's map	250
Franklyn-av., w. s., 43 ft. s. of Green-av., 42.1x104	13,000
Troy-av., e. s., between Dean and Bergen sts., 53x120x125	100
5th-av. and 21st-st., n. e. corner, 25x80	10,500
5th-av., n. w. s., 75 ft. s. w. of 20th-st., 18.2x64.4	2,150
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
Mamaroneck.	
Lot No. 9, map of Grand Park	$800
Lot No. 64, map of Grand Park	575
Lots Nos. 3, 4 and 5, map of Grand Park	11,750
Lot No. 6, map of Grand Park	2,250
Rye.	
Boston road, e. s., adjoining St. Peter's Church, 63x120	$4,500
Westchester.	
3d-av., e. s., 50 ft. w. of 2d-st., 50x125	$400
NEW-JERSEY.	
Jersey City.	
South 7th-st., s. s., 60 ft. e. of Jersey-av., 66x168	$8,000
Waverley-st., s. s., Dane Owens, 25x100	1,200
Harrison.	
Cross and Paterson sts., s. w. corner, 90x75x125x26x149	$615
Cross-st., s. s., 150 ft. from 5th-st., 25x100	195
Hoboken.	
Harrison-st., e. s., 205 ft. n. of 6th-st., 20x100	$3,126
Kinney-st., n. s., 102 ft. e. of Church-st., 20x112	10,000
Broad-st., w. s., 57 ft. s. of Parkhurst-st., 29x110	16,250
Broome-st., e. s., 225 ft. s. of Spruce-st., 25x96	600
Norfolk-st., w. s., 429 ft. s. of Bank-st., 25x101	900
Springfield-av., n. s., 80 ft. s. of Bedford-st., 80x127	4,200
Boyd-st., w. s., 275 ft. n. of Kinney-st., 25x100	3,600
Bowery, s. s., 75 ft. w. of Schalk-st., 25x100	600
Camden-st., w. s., 132 ft. s. of Warren-st., 25x16.2	400
Monroe-st., s. s., adjoining Lot No. 20, 50x107	150
Lush-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Bank-st., 90x105	2,890
Montclair.	
Grove-st., e. s., 92x126x275	$8,000
Mintain-av., Clark to Berry, 3½ acres	7,000
Bloomfield.	
Pollard to Lerese, 112.6x201x147	$3,600

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., 25 FEET NORTH of 85th-st., fronting on and overlooking Central Park, a first-class four-story brown-stone house, 22x60, lot 100 feet; the Madison-av. cars run within one block of the house; the location is the best in the City; the house is very superior, and will be sold on easy terms. Inquire of the owner, JOHN C. SARES, No. 565 Madison-av. Can be seen at any time.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE LEASE OF premises No. 9 Broad-st. It has three years and nine months to run, from Aug. 1 next. Address or inquire of C. F. WOODS, Chairman Executive Committee, NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE, No. 9 BROAD-ST. July 27, 1870.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brick house, in East 32d-st., containing all modern improvements, and in good order; price $17,000; terms easy. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN EASTHAMPTON, MASS., an elegant residence, beautifully located near the churches, schools and railway station; house modern and complete, surroundings perfect, price moderate. Inquire of Hon. S. Williston, near the premises, or Williston, Knight & Co., No. 84 Chambers-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

ORANGE, N. J.—HOUSES, LOTS, COUNTRY-seats and farms for sale in every part of Orange and Essex Counties. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Cone-st., opposite station, Orange, or No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—PART OF HOUSE NO. 364 WEST 30th-st., consisting of second floor, with bath-room, gas, hot and cold water, and bedroom on third floor; a desirable neighborhood; at the low rent of $35 per month, including gas; remainder of the house occupied by owner; possession given Aug. 1 if desired; can be seen at any hour of the day.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER, NO. 35 NASSAU-st., New-York.

THURSDAY, Aug. 4,
At 1 o'clock, on the premises,
GREAT AND PEREMPTORY SALE
OF
575 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS
ON
THE BERRY FARM, AT CARLSTADT, N. J.
GREAT OPPORTUNITY TO BUY BEAUTIFUL SITES FOR HEALTHY, ECONOMICAL AND TASTEFUL COUNTRY HOMES.

This beautiful property is situated within 500 feet of the Carlstadt Depot, and only one-half mile from Rutherford Park Station. The ground is high; magnificent views are had in every direction for miles. Streets and avenues have been opened on the property, and every lot is available for immediate improvement. The communication with this City by the Erie and Hackensack Railroads is constant; yearly commutation $60, or ten cents per trip. A large and substantial stone mansion, conveniently arranged, with barn, shed, &c., will also be sold. Title perfect. The property has been in the possession of the Berry family for over 200 years, and is now for the first time offered at public sale.

Sale positive to the highest bidder.

Special trains from foot of Chambers-st. at 12 o'clock on the day of sale.

Free collation on arrival of the train.

If the weather is stormy, the sale will take place on the next fair day.

Terms easy. For maps and railroad tickets, apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 35 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL.

UNION PACIFIC SECURITIES.

FIRST MORTGAGE, 6 Per Cent., Gold; LAND GRANTS, 7 Per Cent., Currency; INCOME BONDS, 10 Per Cent., Currency; and STOCK, bought and sold. J. S. STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

SEVEN PER CENT.

Consolidated Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the purpose of providing for the payment of its several mortgage debts as they become due, has executed a mortgage to the Union Trust Company, of New-York, as Trustee, upon the whole of its Railroad and branches, payable on the first day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred.

COUPON BONDS of $1,000 each will be issued, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of January and July, in each year, and REGISTERED BONDS of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000 each, without coupons, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable quarterly, on the first day of January, April, July and October, in each year, principal and interest payable at the office of the Union Trust Company in New-York.

We call the attention of investors especially to this class of REGISTERED BONDS, which, on account of the SECURITY AFFORDED AGAINST LOSS BY ROBBERY, FIRE OR OTHERWISE AND THE PAYMENT OF QUARTERLY INTEREST, offer an investment peculiarly desirable.

A limited amount of these bonds can be purchased at 97½, and accrued interest, upon application to

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

1st Mortgage 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

Guaranteed by the State of Alabama,

FOR SALE AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale

The First Mortgage Eight per Cent. GOLD BONDS OF THE St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
Commercial Agents, No 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Guaranteed by the State of Georgia.

Bearing Seven Per Cent Interest in Currency.

A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

$30,000
DETROIT CITY 7s.
$50,000
JACKSON, LANSING AND SAGINAW RAILROAD.
FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT 8s.
For Sale by
WILKINS & CO.,
Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE.

50 7 PER CENT. BONDS, WAYNE COUNTY, ILL., $1,000 EACH, AT 83 AND INTEREST.
300 7 PER CENT. BONDS, WAYNE COUNTY, ILL., $100 EACH, AT 80 AND INTERET.
25 7 PER CENT. BONDS, CLAY COUNTY, ILL., $1,000 EACH, AT 83 AND INTEREST.
250 7 PER CENT. BONDS, CLAY COUNTY, ILL., $100 EACH, AT 80 AND INTEREST.
10 10 PER CENT. BONDS, LAMARD TOWNSHIP, WAYNE COUNTY, $1,000 EACH, AT 95 AND INTEREST.
5 10 PER CENT. BONDS, JASPAR TOWNSHIP, WAYNE COUNTY, $1,000 EACH, AT 95 AND INTEREST.
10 10 PER CENT. BONDS, BEDFORD TOWNSHIP, WAYNE COUNTY, $1,000 EACH, AT 95 AND INTEREST.
20 10 PER CENT. BONDS, HARTER TOWNSHIP, WAYNE COUNTY, $1,000 EACH, AT 95 AND INTEREST.
5 10 PER CENT. BONDS, BIG MOUND TOWNSHIP, WAYNE COUNTY, $1,000 EACH, AT 95 AND INTEREST.

IT IS THE DUTY OF THE AUDITOR OF THE STATE TO LEVY, FROM TIME TO TIME, SUFFICIENT TAXES TO MEET ALL ACCRUING INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL OF THESE BONDS.—EXTRACT FROM LETTER OF STATE AUDITOR OF ILLINOIS.

GILMAN, SON & CO.,
NO. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

DUNKIRK, WARREN AND PITTSBURG R. R. SEVEN PER CENT., GOLD.

PAYABLE DEC. 1 AND JUNE 1, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

$1,000,000 FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AND PAYABLE IN GOLD.

This road runs from Dunkirk, on Lake Erie, to Warren, Penn., connecting the New-York and Erie and Lake Shore Railroads with the Pennsylvania Railroad, and running through the coal and oil regions. These bonds we offer at 90 and accrued interest.

LITCHFIELD, DANA & STIMSON,
NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST.
MARX & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
And for sale by the
BROOKLYN TRUST CO.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers' use, available in all parts of Europe, through the MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD, OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS. Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., BANKERS, No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., New-York, Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America. Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

CANADA AIR-LINE RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Directors of the Canada Air-Line Railway invite tenders for the construction of their Line. Plans and specifications for the section from Glencoe to Aylmer will be on exhibition at the office of the Chief Engineer, G. L. REID, Esq., Hamilton, from the 22d August next.

All offers must be in the hands of the undersigned before the second day of September next, marked "Tenders for Construction of Canada Air-Line Railway." JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

HAMILTON, Ontario, 25th July, 1870.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 156 Broadway.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company the following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year:

EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	JACOB VAN WAGENEN,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	JOHN R. WILLIS,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	PRESTON H. HODGES,
AMOS R. ENO,	WALTER BARNES,
JOHN WATSON,	HENRY COFFIN,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	JOHN D. GRIFFEN,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,	CHAS. H. ISHAM,
URIAH J. SMITH,	WM. PALEN,
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,	JAMES B. AMES, Jr.,
JOHN SCOTT BOYD,	EGBERT A. CLARK.
ISRAEL CORSE,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. JAMES B. AMES, JR., was unanimously re-elected President.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 7, 1870.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE. CHOICE CITY AND COUNTY BONDS PAYING 10 PER CENT. AND OVER, FREE OF ALL TAXES,

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE, AND CONFIRMED BY A LARGE VOTE OF THE PEOPLE AT ELECTIONS HELD FOR THAT PURPOSE. ALL OF A HIGH ORDER AND FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. SUITABLE FOR PERMANENT, SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS. FOR SALE AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR FOR THE PRESENT ONLY.

Real Valuation of Property $41,800,000
Whole Indebtedness only $650,000

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

Trustees, executors of estates, capitalists and others seeking reliable investments are purchasing these loans.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK-BROKER and AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—First-class Investment Securities, paying large rates of interest, a specialty with this house for many years.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co. 25 NASSAU ST CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

O. E. WOOD, 23 NASSAU-ST.,

Offers for sale the following first-class

Railroad and Municipal Bonds:

ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNAH RAILROAD, indorsed by the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, 7 per cent., due in 1885.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD, due 1898, 7 per cent., first mortgage.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD LAND GRANT, 9,000 acres per mile, April and October, 8 per cent., free.

COLUMBUS AND HOCKING VALLEY SINKING FUND, 7 per cent.; road now earning more than interest on bonds and stock.

ELIZABETH CITY IMPROVEMENT BONDS, six years, 7 per cent.; interest April and October in New-York.

NEWARK CITY WATER BONDS, six years, 7 per cent., February and August.

ESSEX COUNTY (N. J.) WAR BONDS, 7 per cent.

NEW-JERSEY STATE WAR 6 per cent. bonds, NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY TOWN BONDS.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF MONTGOMERY,

CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA, AT 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HOWES & MACY, Bankers, NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., 18 years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable 1st of January and July, both principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

These bonds ($500,000) five hundred thousand dollars, are the only debt against the city, and are regarded as first-class security and very desirable for investors. Further particulars may be had of

BOGERT & WHITE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

AGENCY OF THE
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
NO. 17 NASSAU-ST.

Demand and time bills of exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates; also, cable transfers.

Demand drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills collected, and other banking business transacted.

JOHN PATON,
ARCH'D McKINLAY,
Agents.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

ST. LOUIS, July 16, 1870.

To the Honorable the Controller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: It is hereby certified, in pursuance of section 42 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, that at a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of St. Louis, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, duly notified and held pursuant to law and the articles of association of said bank, at the office of said bank, at St. Louis, aforesaid, on the 16th day of July, 1870, it was voted by the stockholders of the said association, owning more than two-thirds of the stock, that said association go into liquidation and be closed on the 19th day of July, 1870.

In testimony whereof I have, by instruction of the Board of Directors of said association, hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the association, at St. Louis, aforesaid, the day and year above written.

[Seal.] CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The First National Bank of St. Louis, organized under the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 16, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 141 BROADWAY, July 12, 1870.

At the annual election for Directors held this day, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

FRED. SCHUCHARDT,	JAQUES GUEDIN,
ADRIAN ISELIN,	SAMUEL M. BECKLEY,
EDW. BURCKHARDT,	ALEX. M. AGNEW,
JAS. W. BEEKMAN,	R. M. SCHIEFFELIN,
N. W. STUYVESANT,	WM. H. GEBHARD,
WM. BLOODGOOD,	ROBT. STUYVESANT,
WM. F. CAREY, JR.,	JOHN D. BREZ,
GEO. A. ROBBINS,	FRALEY C. NIEBUHR,
DAVID JONES,	JOHN R. SMITH,
J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER,	BENJ. T. KISSAM,
EDWARD COOPER,	RICH'D M. HARISON,
WM. D. WADDINGTON,	E. H. AMMIDOWN,
MARTIN ZBOROWSKI,	JOHN A. STEWART,
JOSIAH H. BURTON,	ALEX. N. GUNN,
HAMILTON BLYDENBURGH.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, W. D. WADDINGTON was unanimously re-elected President, and N. W. STUYVESANT Vice-President.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

H. H. BOODY. D. A. BOODY. H. P. BOODY.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO., Bankers AND Railway Agents,

No 12 Wall-st., New-York.

Make Collections, pay Coupons and Dividends, Buy and Sell Governments, Railway Bonds, and other Securities on Commission.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE NEGOTIATION OF RAILWAY AND OTHER CORPORATE LOANS.

N. B.—Interest allowed on deposits.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

Interest allowed on all daily balances of gold coin or currency accounts at market rates.

Persons depositing with us can check at sight in same manner as upon any of the banks.

Certificates of Deposit issued payable on demand or at a fixed date, bearing interest at the current rate.

Collections made promptly at all points.

We draw Bills of Exchange, make telegraphic transfers of money in London, and issue credits throughout Europe.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK. Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 7th of July next, and reopened on July 20.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 22d of July next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company, at the close of business on the 7th of July next. All payable at this office.

All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

INSURANCE STOCKS
FOR SALE.
INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED.
D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 12, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after AUGUST 1, free of United States tax.

Stockholders holding certificates registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer-books will be closed from 16th inst. until August 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
CLEVELAND, July 28, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A HALF per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on the 15th of August proximo, and for thirty days thereafter, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, and afterward at the office of the Company, in Cleveland.

The transfer-books will close on Aug. 1, and reopen Aug. 16 prox.

GEORGE A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY CO.,
ROOM NO. 38, NO. 80 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 27, 1870.

THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company, Western Division, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, on and after that date, less Government tax. ZENO SECOR, President.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 29 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of August next.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 30th inst., and opened on the 2d prox.

WILLIAM TOBIN, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 1st August next. Transfer-books will remain closed till 2d August.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY,
NO. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 22, 1870.

FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS OF the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad; Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Railroad; and second mortgage coupons of the consolidated bonds of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway, due Aug. 1, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank, on and after that date. B. E. SMITH, President.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK,
June 27, 1870.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE interest on the Bonds and Stocks of the City of New-York, due Aug. 1, 1870, will be paid on that day by John J. Bradley, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at his office in the New Court-house. The transfer-books will be closed Friday, July 1, 1870.

(Signed,) RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, NO. 119 LIBERTY-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 27, 1870.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, maturing on the first day of August next, will be paid on that day on presentation at this office. Interest thereon will cease on Monday next. SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 12 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1870.

THE COUPONS FROM THIS COMPANY'S Bonds, due Aug. 1 prox., will be paid on and after that day at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st. H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 23, 1870.

A HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. and the Government tax will be paid at the Banking-house on and after Aug. 1 next.

Transfer-books will be closed from 25th inst. to 1st prox.

By order,
W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. in cash, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of July inst., after which date, and until the 5th day of August next, the transfer-books will be closed.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

EIGHTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 158 BROADWAY, July 20, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., free from tax, payable Aug. 1.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 158 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1870.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE Per CENT., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.

A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

PACIFIC RAILROAD CO. (of Missouri,)
ST. LOUIS, July, 1870.

NOTICE—THE COUPONS DUE 1ST OF AUgust from Bonds of this Company will be paid upon presentation on and after that date, at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York.

HUDSON E. BRIDGE, President.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1870.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock for the last six months, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

H. KIP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 1st day of August. JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August. R. BUCK, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

38TH DIVIDEND. WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO., No. 172 BROADWAY,

NEW-YORK, JULY 30, 1870.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared, free of tax, payable Aug. 1.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

AGENCY OF THE
ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD CO.,
NO. 43 WALL-ST.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST AUGUST, on bonds, will be paid at this office.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR NAVAL MATERIAL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
July 11, 1870.

Sealed proposals to furnish material for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 5th of August next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington," and must be indorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee and of certificates of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective navy-yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each navy-yard and the purchasing Paymaster of each station, will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposals must be for the whole of a class, and all applications for information or for the examination of samples must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes, and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of, or a regular dealer in the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No. 1—Flax Canvas, &c.
No. 2—Cotton Canvas, &c
No. 3—Cotton Hammock Bag and Cot stuff.
No. 4—Iron and Steel.
No. 5—Galley Iron.
No. 7—Chain Iron.
No. 8—Hardware.
No. 9—Cooking Utensils.
No. 11—Tin and Zinc.
No. 12—Leather.
No. 13—Soap and Tallow.
No. 14—Ox Hides for rope.
No. 15—Brushes,
No. 16—Ship Chandlery.
No. 17—Tar and Tar Oil.
No. 18—Stationery.
No. 19—Dry Goods.
No. 20—Firewood and Coal
No. 21—Sand.

CHARLESTOWN NAVY-YARD.
Classes Nos. 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20.

BROOKLYN, NEW-YORK.
Classes Nos. 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.

PHILADELPHIA.
Classes Nos. 2, 8, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.

WASHINGTON.
Classes Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 20.

NORFOLK.
Classes Nos. 2, 3, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
Classes Nos. 2, 8, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21,

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
NO. 237 BROADWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals, inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and the name of the bidder written thereon, (also the number of the work, as in the advertisement,) will be received at this office until Tuesday, Aug. 9, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the following work:

No. 1. For paving Forty-second-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River, with stone blocks.

No. 2. For paving Thirteenth-street, from First-avenue to East River, with stone blocks.

No. 3. For paving Forty-eighth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, with stone blocks.

No. 4. For paving Forty-sixth-street, from Ninth-avenue to Hudson River, with stone blocks.

No. 5. For paving Sixteenth-street, from Avenue C to First-avenue, with stone blocks.

No. 6. For paving Fifteenth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue, with stone blocks.

No. 7. For paving Thirty-sixth-street, from Seventh to Eighth-avenue, with stone blocks.

No. 8. For paving Fifty-fourth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue, with stone blocks.

No. 9. For paving Fifty-fifth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue, with stone blocks.

No. 10. For paving Fifty-sixth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue.

No. 11. For sewer in Fifth-avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets.

No. 12. For sewer in Hudson-street, between Canal and Vestry streets.

No. 13. For sewer in Thirty-sixth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

No. 14. For sewer in Thirty-seventh-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

No. 15. For sewer in Greenwich-street, between Barrow and Morton streets, and Weehawken-street, between Christopher and West Tenth streets.

No. 16. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Eighth-avenue, (Section 1,) from Fifty-ninth to Seventy-seventh-street.

No. 17. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Eighth avenue, (Section 2,) from Eighty-first to One Hundredth-street.

No. 18. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Eighth-avenue, (Section 3,) from One Hundredth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-second-street.

No. 19. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Eighty-first-street, from Ninth-avenue to Riverside Park.

No. 20. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Fifty-sixth-street, from Third to Sixth-avenue.

No. 21. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Sixty-sixth-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A.

No. 22. For curb, gutter, and flagging Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue.

No. 23. For curb, gutter, and flagging Mangin-street, from Stanton to Houston-street.

No. 24. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Seventy-eighth-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A.

No. 25. For flagging Avenue A, from Seventeenth to Twenty-fourth-street.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained on application at this office.

WILLIAM M. TWEED,
Commissioner.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1870.

PROPOSALS

FOR THE ERECTION OF TEMPORARY QUARTERS AT RINGGOLD BARRACKS, TEXAS.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
AUSTIN, TEXAS, July 5, 1870.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 1st day of September, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for the construction of temporary quarters for two (2) companies of United States troops, at the post of Ringgold Barracks, Texas.

Plans and specifications can be examined at the office of the United States Quartermaster at New-Orleans, La., Galveston, Brownsville, Ringgold Barracks, San Antonio, and at this office.

Proposals will include the cost of all material, labor, &c., the buildings to be completed in every particular and ready for occupancy when turned over to the Government.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids offered.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two responsible persons, (whose responsibility must be certified by the Clerk of a Court of Record,) that the bidder is competent to carry out the contract, if awarded to him, and the residence and Post-office address of each bidder and guarantor must be stated. No bid entertained not conforming to the requirements. The attention of bidders is called to section 16 of the act of Congress "Approved July 17, 1862."

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for the erection of Quarters at Ringgold Barracks, Texas," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of Gen. REYNOLDS.

JAMES A. EKIN, Deputy Quartermaster-General, Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster, Department of Texas.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE DEPOT QUARTER-MASTER,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., July 15, 1870.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 M., the 30th day of August, 1870, for the manufacture of two thousand (2,000) Common Tents, and one thousand (1,000) Wall Tents and Flies, more or less, without poles or pins, from material (except sewing twine) to be furnished by the United States and delivered to the contractor at the depot of Jeffersonville, Ind.

The tents when completed, will be delivered at the same place for inspection.

The right to reject any or all bids, if regarded as disadvantageous, is reserved by the Government.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and distinctly indorsed, "Proposals for the Manufacture of Tents."

For specifications, conditions, and further information, apply at either of the Quarter-masters' Offices at Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; New-York; Philadelphia, Penn.; Louisville, Ky.; Jeffersonville, Ind.; or Washington, D. C.

By order of Quarter-master-General.

C. H. HOYT,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. Army,
Depot Quarter-master.

PROPOSALS

FOR A STEAM PROPELLER OF WOOD FOR COAST SURVEY SERVICE.

COAST SURVEY OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 1, 1870.

Separate and sealed proposals will also be received at this office until noon, July 30, for building the steam propeller of wood for Coast Survey Service, of the size of 350 tons O. M.

The conditions to be the same as those stated for an iron vessel, as advertised under date of June 22, as far as applicable.

Specifications and general plans will be furnished bidders on application to Prof. BENJAMIN PEIRCE, Superintendent Coast Survey Office, Washington, D. C.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING VESSELS FOR COAST SURVEY SERVICE.—Sealed proposals addressed to Prof. BENJAMIN PEIRCE, Superintendent Coast Survey, Washington, D. C., will be received until noon, Aug. 20, for building one steam propeller of 250 tons, O. M., and one of 70 tons, O. M., of iron.

Also, for two schooners of 80 tons, O. M., of wood.

Bids will be received and considered for building the hulls of the two propellers of wood, and the hulls of the two schooners of iron.

General plans and specifications of the vessels can be had by applying by letter to Prof. BENJAMIN PEIRCE, as above.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
July 29, 1870.

Sealed Proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Indian Goods," will be received by the undersigned at No. 339 Canal-street, New-York City, until 12 o'clock, M., on Thursday, the 4th day of August next, for furnishing, in the quantities therein given, the articles named in the following list:

3,200 pairs 3 pt. white Mackinac Blankets, to measure, 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
1,600 pairs 2½ pt. white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
2,700 pairs 3 pt. scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
2,400 pairs 2½ pt. scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
250 pairs 2 pt. scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
2,700 pairs 3 pt. indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
1,550 pairs 2½ pt. indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
1,000 yards Fancy List Blue Cloth.
10,000 yards Saved List Blue Cloth.
7,000 yards Saved List Scarlet Cloth.
175 dozen 8-4 Plaid Woolen Shawls.
210,000 yards 64 Square Standard Prints.
50,000 Indigo Blue Drilling, (best quality.)
25,000 yards ¾ Good Ticking.
10,000 yards Indigo and Grey-mixed Satinets.
6,000 yards Hickory Shirting.
180,000 yards Standard Brown Sheeting, 4-4.
10,000 yards Heavy Cotton Duck, (for tents.)
18,000 yards Linsey.
25,000 yards Heavy Blue Twilled Flannel.
27,000 yards Heavy Red Twilled Flannel.
8,000 Hickory Shirts.
12,000 Red Flannel Shirts.
1,350 dozen Men's Heavy Wool Socks.
575 dozen Women's Heavy Wool Hose.
500 dozen Children's Heavy Wool Hose.
800 dozen plaid Cotton Handkerchiefs, (large.)
8,500 pounds of Yarn, assorted colors.
800 dozen Standard make, six-cord Spool Cotton, 200 yards, white or black.
800 dozen standard make, three-cord, enameled Spool Cotton, 200 yards, white or black.
1,000 pounds Linen Thread, standard, Nos. 25 and 30.
4,000 Men's Coats.
4,000 Men's Pants.
800 pair Men's Shoes.
400 pair Women's Shoes.
200 pair Children's Shoes.
5,000 Hats, either black or gray felt, black wool or military.
220 dozen Cast Steel Axes, 3 to 3½ pounds.
170 dozen Cast Steel Half Axes, 2 to 6 pounds.
1,500 Tinned Iron Kettles, 4, 6, 8 quarts.
4,000 Fry-pans, usual size for Indians.
400 dozen Tin-pans, pressed, 2, 4 and 6 quarts.
500 dozen Iron Table-spoons.
850 dozen Tin Cups, pints.
1,300 dozen Butcher-knives, cast steel, 6 inch blade, ebony handles.
150 dozen Tin Pails, 6 to 12 quarts, no covers.
90 dozen Hoes.
300 dozen Tin Plates.
330 dozen Ax-handles.
170 dozen Half Ax-handles.
20,000 pounds Tobacco.

Parties bidding are required to furnish a sample of each article bid for. The prices must be given without any modification or proposed modification whatever.

The right will be reserved to require none or a greater or less quantity of any of the articles than that specified in the above list, at the prices proposed.

All bids for furnishing said articles may be rejected at the option of the Government.

All articles furnished under contract will be rigidly inspected and compared with the samples by an agent or agents appointed for that purpose. Such goods or articles as may in any respect fail to conform to the samples will be rejected, and in that case the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality within five days; or, if that is not done, they will be purchased at his expense.

Payments will be made for goods received on invoices thereof, certified by the agent or agents appointed to inspect them.

No bids will be considered from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a former contract.

No proposal will be considered that does not strictly comply with the following form:

"I (or we) hereby propose to furnish the Indian Department, according to the terms of the advertisement of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated July 29, 1870, the following articles at the prices thereto affixed (here insert the list of articles proposed to be furnished.) Said articles are to be delivered in New-York on or before the 20th day of August next; and if this proposal be accepted, I (or we) will, within five days thereafter, execute a contract accordingly, and give security satisfactory to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the faithful performance of the same."

Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee in the following form, to be signed by two responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

"We hereby jointly and severally guarantee that the above bidder, (or bidders,) if a contract shall be awarded to him (or them) according to his (or their) bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the faithful performance of the same, as prescribed in the advertisement for Proposals for Indian Goods, dated July 29, 1870, and in the event of his (or their) failure so to do, we hereby agree and bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, to forfeit and pay to the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal."

Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

[Philadelphia *Press* and *Enquirer*, and *Washington Chronicle* and *Republican*, please copy and send bills to Office Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.]

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

BAHAMAS' MAIL CONTRACT.

Tenders addressed to the Colonial Secretary, Nassau, New-Providence, will be received by the Government of the Bahamas, until the 16th day of September next, for the conveyance by a steam vessel, or vessels, of Her Majesty's mails between Nassau and New-York.

The service will have to be performed either fortnightly, or every four weeks, as may be ultimately decided on by the Bahamas Government, and the parties tendering must consequently state the rate at which they are willing to contract for the different modes of service, or may tender for both, or may confine themselves to either separately. Every contract vessel must be of not less capacity than five hundred tons net measurement, *i. e.*, exclusive of space required for machinery, &c., of at least seven and one-half knots average speed, be able to accommodate at least thirty first-class passengers, if the service be a fortnightly one, and a proportionately larger number if a monthly, with space for the stowage of from forty to sixty tons of cargo, and be of such a draught of water when loaded as to enable her in ordinary weather to enter the Harbor of Nassau for the purpose of landing and taking on board mails, passengers and freight.

A form of tender and the conditions of contract may be seen at the Secretary's office in Nassau, and at the office of H. B. M.'s Consul in New-York.

The proposed contract will commence in February next. By order of the Governor,

G. C. STRAHAN, Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 16th May, 1870.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.

Sealed proposals for 450 tons of Lackawanna Anthracite Coal, will be received at the office of the Surgeon in charge at the United States Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, until the 10th day of August, 1870.

The coal to be of egg size, (suitable for steaming,) and of the best quality, each and every ton to be of 2,240 pounds weight. The whole quantity of coal to be delivered and stowed in the place assigned on the Hospital premises at such time or times as may be hereafter designated.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee signed by at least two responsible parties.

The contract to be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder; the bids to be submitted, by the undersigned, to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, for approval.

S. JACKSON, Surgeon United States Navy.

TENDERS IN DUPLICATE, MARKED on the envelope, "Tender for Metal," will be received by the Deputy Controller at Montreal until noon on Monday, 22d August next, for the purchase of about the under-mentioned quantities of iron in store in Canada, to be sold in any quantity to suit purchasers:

IRON ORDNANCE, SHOT, SHELL, CARRIAGES, PLATFORMS, TRUCKS AND OLD IRON.

Station.	Ordnance, cwts.	Shot, cwts.	Shell, cwts.	Cast Iron Platforms and Carriages, cwts.	Iron Trucks for Garrison Carriages, cwts.	Iron. Cast, cwts.	Iron. Scrap, cwts.	Iron. Wro't, cwts.
St. Helen's Island, Montreal	25,111	35,308	1,729	....	....	56	34	1
Quebec	10,120	19,735	4,869	1,947	85	..	..	..
Kingston	11,698	17,494	5,650	....	136	..	22	..
Toronto	204	137	....	....	33	..	..	..
Total	47,133	72,375	12,248	1,947	254	56	56	1

Total, 6,703½ tons.

The guns, &c., may be seen on application at the Control Store Offices, Montreal, Quebec, Kingston and Toronto. The guns will be rendered unserviceable before delivery.

The metal to be removed at the purchaser's expense from the places where it is now lying.

Parties tendering will state the quantity they require.

A deposit of ten per cent. value must be made to the Control Pay-master by each tenderer, on it being notified to him that his tender has been accepted.

The whole of the metal must be removed on or before the 30th September next, payment in full being made prior to delivery.

Any further information can be obtained on application to the Deputy Controller, Montreal.

The Deputy Controller reserves the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders.

Forms of tenders can be obtained at the Control Offices above mentioned.

B. H. MARTINDALE,
Deputy Controller.

CONTROL OFFICE, CANADA,
MONTREAL, July 22, 1870.

REWARDS.

REWARDS ARE HEREBY OFFERED in relation to the murder of Mr. BENJAMIN NATHAN, that occurred between the hours of midnight of the 28th of July and 3 o'clock of the 29th of July, at No. 12 West 23d-st., opposite the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Whoever committed it probably had his clothing blood-stained, and took possession of three diamond studs in plain gold setting, with screw sockets, and also a stem-winding Jurgensen gold watch, No. 7,421, with gold link chain and seal, with monogram B. N., and he used as the iron weapon for the killing what is known as a ship-carpenter's "dog."

For any information, direct or indirect, or however slight, which may eventually result in the most material aid to an arrest of the murderer, the sum of $5,000 reward will be paid to the informer, and communications treated confidentially.

For the recovery of the watch or chain or any one of the studs, unless they were found abandoned, and although such recovery may not eventually obtain the arrest of the murderer, $2,500 will be paid independently of the first offer.

These offers are not only guaranteed by the family of the late Mr. Nathan, but the members of it authorize me to offer in addition twice the above specified amounts in each of the specified cases. Address Superintendent JOURDAN, or

A. OAKEY HALL,
Mayor.

JULY 29, 1870.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

SAIL TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,

Booking passengers at the LOWEST RATES, and forwarding them at REDUCED RATES to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

EXPRESS STEAMERS.	EXTRA STEAMERS.
Anglia........Sat., July 30	Dorian......Wed., Aug. 3
Australia......Sat., Aug. 6	Sidonian.....Wed., Aug. 10
Columbia......Sat., Aug. 13	Britannia....Wed., Aug. 17
Europa.........Sat., Aug. 20	Caledonia...Wed., Aug. 24
India..........Sat., Aug. 27	Iowa.........Wed., Aug. 31
Cambria......Sat., Sept. 3	Dacian.......Wed., Sept. 7

and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by parties wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 3	Abyssinia, Wed., Aug. 24
Siberia, Thursday, Aug. 4	Tripoli, Thursday, Aug. 25
Russia, Wednes., Aug. 10	Scotia, Wednes., Aug. 31
China, Wednes., Aug. 17	Batavia, Thurs., Sept. 1
Samaria, Thurs., Aug. 18	Java, Wednesday, Sept. 7

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the steamers not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris..........................$145, gold.
Return tickets..................................$250, gold.

By the steamers carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets..................................$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT..SATURDAY, Aug. 6
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE..SATURDAY, Aug. 20
PEREIRE...........DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, Sept. 3
FALAYETTE......ROUSSAU....SATURDAY, Sept. 17

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 27 North River.

FRANCE, GROGAN, Saturday, July 30, at 7:30 A. M.
ITALY, GRACE, Saturday, Aug. 6, at 12 M.
ENGLAND, WEBSTER, Saturday, Aug. 13, at 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

STEAM TO AND FROM HAVRE AND LONDON every fortnight, calling at Plymouth to land passengers.

VIRGINIA, Saturday, Aug. 13, 7 A. M.
DENMARK, Wednesday, Aug. 24, 2 P. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, Wednesday, Sept. 7, 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 and $90.
Steerage passage, $30.
Passengers booked to Paris at reduced rates.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, July 30, 7 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON........Saturday, Aug. 6, 2 P. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax)........Tuesday, Aug. 9, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin, (single berth)	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH. Aug 3, at 10½ A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY. Aug 10, at 4 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE............Aug. 17, at 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN..........Aug. 24, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN.....Aug. 31, at 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Sept. 7, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.

HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST. Being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, Great Britain and Ireland. With a Railroad Map corrected up to 1869. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Revised edition; eighth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form, $7 50.

HARPER'S PHRASE-BOOK; Or, Hand-book of Travel-talk for Travelers and Schools. Being a guide to conversations in English, French, German and Italian. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Square 4to, flexible cloth, $1 50.

FOR SALE BY ALL BOOK-SELLERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$125 to $170.	$60.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon.

ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

AUG. 5—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. MAURY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Sept. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Thursday, Aug. 4.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Wednesday, Aug. 3, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS...........Aug. 4
MAGNOLIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau. Aug. 11
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS.............Aug. 18

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River. The new steamers

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, MONDAY, Aug. 1, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MAGNOLIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Aug. 11, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, July 30, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, Aug. 2, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Aug. 4, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuilleries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Oct. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier 21 N. R.—The steamer *Granite State* will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction, Breakwater, and Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 P. M. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R. LINE.

Six trips daily between New-York, Long Branch, and Sandy Hook. Five excursions daily to Sandy Hook and return.

The magnificent saloon steamers
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander L. V. TILTON, and
JESSIE HOYT, Commander JAMES SEELY,

will leave from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Plymouth Rock at 6:45, 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M., Jesse Hoyt, 9:45 A. M., 3:30, 7:15 P. M. For freight, 6 P. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with the trains of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad for Highlands, Seabright and Long Branch. For Branchport, Oceanport, Farmingdale, Bricksburg, Manchester and Toms River, 6:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M.; Red Bank, Shrewsbury and Eatontown Junction, 6:45 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 P. M.; Port Monmouth, Navesink and Middletown, 3:30 P. M., (via Port Monmouth Pier,) Philadelphia, 6:45 A. M., (accommodation,) 4:30 P. M., (express.)

Returning trains leave Long Branch at 7, 7:50, 10:48 A. M., 1, 4:25, 6:58 P. M. Grand Promenade Concert on the Plymouth Rock daily by the celebrated band of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

Commutation tickets for sale at the office of the Narragansett Steam-ship Co., Pier No. 30 N. R.

Fare to Long Branch, $1.

Excursions to Sandy Hook and return by all boats except 7:15 P. M. Fare, $1.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL,
Commander A. G. SIMMONS,
and
PROVIDENCE,
Commander B. M. SIMMONS,

having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWARK.

The Steamer
THOMAS P. WAY
will make the following trips between
NEW-YORK AND NEWARK.

Leave foot Barclay-st. 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Leave foot Centre-st. 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., stopping at Bergen Point.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS

FOR ALBANY.

The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, always connecting at Albany with trains of the several railroads North, West and East. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the office, on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 994 Broadway and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. This is the only steam-boat line connecting with Sunday trains to Saratoga and Sharon from Albany. Travelers must not be misled by advertisements intimating the change of the locality of its business.

$2 TO ALBANY AND TROY.

The day line steam-boats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8¾ and 34th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Malden, Catskill and Hudson. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 15,) for SHARON SPRINGS, (fare $4 from New-York) and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.

Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 4½ for passengers only.

PEOPLE'S ALBANY AND TROY LINE.—OPENING OF NEW DEPOT.—The steamers of this line formerly having been known as running from Pier No. 40, foot of Canal-st., will hereafter leave their new wharf, the largest in America, Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring, Prince or Charlton-st.. EVERY AFTERNOON at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st., at 6:15; fare only $1 50, nearly $2 less than rail, and like reduction to BUFFALO and the West, SARATOGA and the North. Passengers by Broadway, 6th, 7th or 8th-av. horse cars, will get out at Charlton-st. Through tickets and baggage checked to all points on the morning Express Trains, which leave Albany and Troy.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 25th....6:00 A. M.	Monday, 25th....6:00 A. M.
Monday, 25th....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 26th....6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 26th....3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 27th.7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 27th.3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 28th...7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 28th..3:00 P. M.	Friday, 29th.....7:00 A. M.
Friday, 26th......4:00 P. M.	Saturday, 30th...7:30 A. M.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL—The steamer ANTELOPE leaves EVERY MORNING, without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st. at 8:15, for Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Peekskill. Tarrytown omitted on Sundays.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7:50 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Newburg, Cornwall, Cold Spring, West Point and Yonkers. The favorite steam-boat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Capt. JAMES SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 8:30; 34th-st., North River, 9 o'clock A. M. Fare for the excursion, $1.

FISHKILL AND CORNWALL.—Steamboat WALTER BRETT, from Pier No. 43, foot of Spring-st., TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 2 P. M., landing at Cold Spring; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M., landing at Cornwall only. First-class accommodations for passengers. State-rooms for invalids if desired. Freight received every day, with ample room for horses and carriages.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—The splendid side-wheel steamer EASTERN CITY will leave Pier No. 26 East River, (Peck-slip,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places. Returning will leave Sag Harbor at 4 P. M. on the alternate days.

I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT, landing at Elizabethport, Union, Rossville and Perth Amboy.—Steam-boat GEN. SEDGWICK will leave Barclay-st., at 9 A. M. Returning, leaves Keyport at 3:30 P. M.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steam-boat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 3½ P. M. daily.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M. Connecting trains leave the wharf, New-Haven, through the week, at 5 A. M. and at 8:15 P. M. on Saturdays.

FOR HUDSON, ATHENS AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The clipper steam-boat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

TO SARATOGA AND RETURN.—Fare for the round trip, $5; excursion tickets for sale at Pier No. 44 North River; steamer leaves daily at 6 P. M. (Saturday's excepted.) J. W. HANCOX.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 27, foot Market-st., East River, daily at 3, and foot of 37th-st. at 3½ P. M.

STEAM-BOATS FOR SALE.—SIDE Wheeler and Propeller Steamers of various tonnage for sale. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway, New-York.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS.—FIFTY SECOND-HAND PIANOS, of various makers, comprising square, upright and grands, in thorough order, for sale at low prices, by

CHICKERING & SONS,
No. 11 East 14th-st.,
Between Broadway and 5th-av.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S ware-room, No. 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; customers suited; large stock; best makers; look before selecting elsewhere.

INSTRUCTION.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for college, business, or professional school. Term commences Sept. 13. For circulars, &c., address H. W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal, Newburg Institute, Newburg, N. Y.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.

will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS.
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

This well and favorably known institution, now in its twenty-third year of successful operation, offers peculiar advantages to a few select pupils. Fifteen is the limited number of boarders. For full particulars send for a catalogue.

T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.
Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J.
J. R. BURWOOD, Principal.

The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

SING SING, N. Y.,
(formerly M. Churchill's school,)
Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., RECTOR.

The next year will begin Sept. 20.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 88 Madison-av., between 28th and 29th sts.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL,

Offers superior educational advantages and unsurpassed home accommodations.

Address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

English, French and German Family and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York, will commence its fourteenth year, Sept. 22, 1870. Send for circular. Address at No. 26 West 51st-st.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

A wide-awake, thorough-going School for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY,

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,

OLD HADLEY, MASS.

The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1870. For circulars address the Principals, Miss Charlotte W. Porter and Miss Rena Champney.

SUNNY-SIDE INSTITUTE.

MALDEN, Ulster County, N. Y.

School reopens on TUESDAY, Sept. 6. For terms, &c., apply to

D. A. WOLF, Principal.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE,

Great Barrington, Mass., I. & J. BIRD, Principals. A select family school for twenty boys; superior in its location, its buildings and educational advantages.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, CORNER PARK-AV. and 38TH ST., (Murray Hill,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1870. Address as above.

MRS. WILLIAMES

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will re-open THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters address as above.

A SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL, NEW-HAVEN, Conn.; Dr. Shears, Principal; location, the open country, healthful and beautiful; a first-class school for boarding pupils, the younger class of whom are preferred, special care being given them; the thirty-fourth half-yearly session begins Aug. 8; early applications are desired; best references given in circulars.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH will continue

MRS. MACAULAY'S
BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 275 and 277 MADISON-AV.

The school will open Sept. 21.

The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road, N. Y. SIXTEENTH YEAR.

(Formerly under the direction of Messrs. Lespinasse & Prevost,) will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19. V. PREVOST, Principal. Circulars at G. LESPINASSE'S, No. 25 Pine-st., N. Y.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 167 Madison-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course. French practically the language of the school and family. Class of belles lettres. Primary department. Infant class. Circulars sent on request.

Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER Principals.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 14. The best features of European and Home schools. Especial attention to Modern Languages, Music and Art. For the Studio, Mr. Fred. Rondel. Lewis' Gymnastics. Prospectus at Duttons', Broadway, or by post of the Rector, Rev. GEO. T. RIDER.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE (ENGLISH and French) for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., will reopen Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. MME. D'HERVILLY,
Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session of nineteen weeks opens Aug. 15; superior accommodations and advantages; location healthy; rates reasonable. For catalogues, send to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE—A first-class boarding-school for both sexes; college course for ladies, and academic course for ladies and gentlemen; nine departments; term opens Sept. 5. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President Claverack Col. Co., N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—NEXT session begins Sept. 7. This well established College offers superior advantages at moderate charges. Send for a circular to Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J. A first-class school for both sexes. Comfort and progress of students guaranteed. Total cost in common English per year, $210. Next term begins Sept. 1.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for boys, of first-class location and character. The Murray Hill Institute, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal, opens its seventh year MONDAY, Sept. 19.

A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND LATIN Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, by Mlle. TARDIVEL, No. 240 West 22d-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Unsurpassed accommodations for permanent boarders.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen its fifteenth year, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, in charge of Rev. R. BOLTON. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 155 Broadway.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Boarding-school for both sexes. Term opens Sept. 13, 1870.

S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Long-established and prosperous; solicits attention to its unrivaled advantages and moderate charges. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Prin.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MISS. S. B. JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 793 Lexington-av., between 61st and 63d sts., will re-open on Friday, Sept. 23.

A CLERGYMAN (M. A.) WILL PREPARE a few pupils for business or college; unexceptionable references. Address PRECEPTOR, Box No. 29, Station F, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE, twelve miles from the City by Hudson River Railroad. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FAIRVIEW INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, South Orange, N. J., reopens Sept. 13.

Miss E. A. HAMMEKEN, Principal.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

C. B. WARRING'S MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Send for Circular.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 13.

MISS STEVENS, Principal.

SCHOOL FURNITURE OF EVERY description, also several lots of second-hand school furniture, at ROBERT PATON & CO.'S, Manufacturers of school, church and lecture-room furniture, No. 26 Grove-st., N. Y.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

MILLINERY.

BEAUTY—TO THE LADIES.—THOSE new styles of white chip Gypsy Hats. Also, Leghorn Flats, the only place to find them. Also Croquet Hats, Lawns, cheap; Feathers, Flowers and Hair-braids. Lowest price. Cut this out. Call all next week opposite Stewart's. No. 773 Broadway.

Mme. A. BINNS.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL, FREE SEATS, East 14th-st., Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Minister in charge.—Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers and members of congregations, whose churches are closed, are cordially invited to attend.

ORDINATION.—ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH.—The council called by this Church relative to the ordination of Rev. JOHN LOVE, Jr., as their Pastor, will hold an adjourned meeting on FRIDAY next, Aug. 5, at 2 P. M., at their place of worship, No. 264 Bleecker-st. It is expected that the public services of ordination will take place in the evening of the same day at 7½ o'clock.

M. M. FINCH, Church Clerk.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, EIGHTH-ST.—The Patronal feast of St. Ann will be celebrated in this Church on SUNDAY. The solemn High Mass will commence at 10½ o'clock, at which Rev. Dr. McSWEENY, of the Cathedral, will preach. At the close of the Mass the Te Deum will be sung in thanksgiving to God for the recent action of the Ecumenical Council in regard to the Infallibility of the Sovereign Pontiff.

BEHOLD, HE COMETH WITH CLOUDS!—The Pastor of Mount Zion Church of the Second Advent will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Coming of Christ from Edom*—Isaiah, lxiii., 1-6.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, 7th-st., near 3d-av.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7¾ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. C. BACKMAN. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching SUNDAY at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., by Rev. J. P. STRYKER, D. D.; at corner of Water and Dover sts., by Rev. G. W. JONES, and at No. 275 West-st., by the Associate Pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD, at 3½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, Rev. G. H. HOUGHTON, D. D., Rector.—SUMMER SERVICES: *Sundays.*—Holy Communion, 7 A. M.; Morning Prayer and Sermon, 10½ A. M.; Evening Prayer, 5 P. M.; Chapel Service, 8 P. M. *Other Days.*—Morning Prayer, 7 A. M.; Evening Prayer, 7 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Reservoir-square, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor.—Please God, Divine service on SUNDAY, 31st inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. Preaching by Rev. HENRY V. VOORHIES.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near 7th-av., Rev. H. D. NORTHROP, Pastor.—Young people's prayer-meeting SUNDAY EVENING, July 31, and every Sunday evening at 7¾ o'clock, in the Lecture-room. All are invited. Strangers welcome.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Preaching by Rev. ROBERT E. THOMPSON, of Philadelphia. Services as usual every Sabbath through the Summer.

THE PEOPLE WILL SEE WHY THE Prophet refused to answer the question put to him the fourth time respecting the throne noticed in the 49th Jeremiah 38th verse, and also in Isaiah, 22d and 23d verses. He understands the nail in Isaiah, and the King in Jeremiah represents him.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, CORNER of 6th-av. and 34th-st.—Rev. Dr. BROWN, President of Hamilton College, will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. No evening service. This church will be closed during the month of August.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, CORNER 4th-av. and 22d-st.—Rev. Dr. WM. BUTLER will preach in this church on SUNDAY MORNING next, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7¾ o'clock. This church will be closed during the month of August for repairs.

REV. ROBERT COLLYER, OF CHICAGO, will preach on SUNDAY, July 31, at the Church of the Messiah, corner of 34th-st. and Park-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Subject—Morning: *Rome and Boston*; evening, *Pulpits and Preachers.*

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Rev. S. F. HOLMES will preach at 7½ A. M. and 3 P. M., for Deaf Mutes; Rev. J. A. DENNISTON at 10½ A. M., and Rev. C. J. WHIPPLE at 7¾ P. M.

CHAPEL OF THE COLLEGIATE R. D. CHURCH, 7th-av., corner of 54th-st., Rev. WM. H. CLARK, Pastor.—Divine service SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, (EPISCOPAL.)—There will be a free service in this church, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7¾ o'clock. All are invited; strangers specially welcome. Seats free.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av., between 30th and 40th sts.—Services—Sunday-school at 9 A. M.; preaching by Pastor, T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M.; prayer and conference meeting at 8 P. M.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, NEAR corner 14th-st. and 7th-av.—Rev. Dr. HOLDRICH will preach in this Church on SUNDAY MORNING, the 31st inst., at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, Rev. H. B. CHAPIN, at 7¾ o'clock.

CANAL-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, No. 17 Greene-st.—Services to-morrow, at 10½, by Rev. DAVID MITCHELL. Subject—*Signs of the Times, The War of Nations, Infallibility, City Tumults.*

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. McARTHUR, SUNDAY, July 31, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Strangers welcome.

PROF. W. H. GREEN, OF PRINCETON Theological Seminary, will preach in the Forty-second-street Presbyterian Church, on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING.

MERCER-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will hold the last service in its present place of worship, on SUNDAY, the 31st inst. at 10½ o'clock. The Pastor, Rev. Dr. BOOTH, will officiate.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching SUNDAY, July 31, by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Strangers cordially invited. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, Corner of 28th-st. and Madison-av.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Strangers are invited.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV. AND 38TH-st. Sunday services during the Summer at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

SALE OF PEWS.—THE FOLLOWING pews on the lower floor of the Mercer-street Presbyterian Church will be sold at auction at 12 o'clock, July 30, at the Church, for arrears of taxes, viz.: Nos. 3, 17, 20, 23, 44, 68, 69, 85, 93, 99, 103, 105, 134, 144, 10, 16, 41, 56, 59, 113, 141, 147. By order of the Board of Trustees. J. JAY GRIFFEN, Clerk.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN wishes a child to wet nurse, with a fresh breast of milk, having lost her own child. Call for two days at her residence, No. 332 1st-av., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st. Mrs. LOWE.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged man as light porter, or for any other work; was seven years with the same boss; speaks French, German and English; best City reference will be given. Address P. L. T., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a good private family by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; good reference; is a Protestant; can be heard of till Saturday. Address J. C., waiter, No. 32 Essex-st., N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a man of long experience and first-class reference; has lived in first-class families in this City. Address M. C., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family; several years' first-class City reference as to capability and steadiness. Call or address H. J., No. 54½ West 32d-st.

A YOUNG MAN OF SUPERIOR EDUCATION desires a position where his talents and energy would be appreciated; traveler, correspondent or secretary, would be more in consonance with his previous position; good City and other references. Address, H. JONES, Box No. 171, Post-office, Orange, N. J.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., marble and marbleized mantels, monuments; best variety; cheapest in City.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PLACE to buy marble and marbleized mantels, wainscoting and tiling, at J. HEANY'S Marble Works, No. 143 East 41st-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, grave-stones, tiles, plumbers' slabs. New showrooms with finest assortment. Prices reduced. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OF UNEXCEPTIONABLE qualifications, possessed of most flattering testimonials, and of long experience in tuition, seeks an appointment. Her acquirements are, higher English, French, (which she speaks and writes,) Latin and the rudiments of Spanish; terms moderate; no objection either to the South or West. Parties desiring the offices of a reliable and efficient instructress may find it to their interest to communicate with the advertiser; references exchanged. Address for two weeks, U., Box No. 114 *Times* Office, New-York.

TEACHERS WANTED—LADIES, CATHOLIC, speaking Spanish, to go to South America; one as principal of a normal school, and one of a college. Address, stating terms, experience, and ability and references, his Excellency M. R. GARCIA, Lake Oscawana, near Peekskill, N. Y.

A YOUNG LADY, GRADUATE OF A first-class institution, desires a situation as teacher in a family or seminary; competent to teach piano, Latin, elementary French and English. Address Box No. 23 Pittsfield, Mass.

A YOUNG LADY, FULLY COMPETENT to teach the ordinary English branches, desires a situation in a public or private school. Address C. E., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS in September should apply NOW. Application forms free. "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE," No. 14 Bond-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET—NO. 28 CHARLTON-ST., A PLEASANT bedroom for one or two gentlemen; gas and bath.

NO. 163 EAST 34TH-ST.—DESIRABLE furnished rooms to let, with or without board; private family.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD may be had in an elegant house, delightfully located one and a quarter hours from New-York by New-York and Erie Railway. Refer to A. A. RAVEN, Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, corner of William and Wall sts.

BOARD FOR THE SUMMER IN A pleasantly situated house, one hour from City Hall; terms moderate. Address B., Box 171 Orange, N. J.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SURF HOTEL,

Fire Island.

Through tickets and baggage checked foot of Roosevelt-st. 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M. D. S. S. SAMMIS.

COOPER HOUSE, OTSEGO LAKE, Cooperstown, N. Y., now open; elegantly furnished; gas, bells, billiards, croquet and archery grounds, boating, fishing, steam-boating, &c. Terms $3 per day. Address CHAS. A. WATKINS.

BOARD WANTED.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR two adults, two children, nurse and infant, and Sundays for gentlemen; high mountain air and accessibility to the City requisite. Address, with full particulars, HEALTH, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.
Present rate of interest, SIX PER CENT.

INTEREST DATED FROM THE 1ST OF EACH MONTH, and is paid or credited in July and January of each year.

Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MANY ADVANTAGES
will be found in
DEPOSITING MONEY
in the

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,

No. 166 Nassau-st., opposite City Hall, New-York City.
Send for a circular.
CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,695,386 96.

N. J. HAINES, JOHN McLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK, G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.

INTEREST FROM THE 1ST OF EACH MONTH.
MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

Money deposited on or before Aug. 1 will bear interest from that date.

WILLIAM VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1 will draw interest from Aug. 1.

R. H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

ONE PER CENT. EXTRA INTEREST is gained by depositing on or before Aug. 1. DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.

AUCTION SALES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
July 22, 1870.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT WILL offer for sale at public auction, at the United States Navy-yard, Brooklyn, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of August, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., the screw tug

CLINTON,

of 50 tons.

The vessel and her inventory can be examined at any time on application to the Commandant of the Yard.

One-half of the whole amount of the purchase money must be deposited at the time of adjudication, and the balance with five days thereafter, and the vessel must be removed from the Navy-yard within two weeks from the day of sale.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw the vessel from sale for any purchaser who will pay the appraised value, with an increase of ten per centum thereto.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of MANVEL & LINDSAY COMPANY, Bankrupts.—The undersigned, assignee of the estate and effects of the above-named bankrupt corporation, will sell, at public auction, at the factory heretofore occupied by said Company, Fulton-st., Elizabethport, Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, the 1st day of August, A. D. 1870, at 2½ o'clock P. M., the entire stock, machinery, tools, and appurtenances for the manufacture of Lindsay's Patent Wrench, contained in said factory, together with the interest of said corporation in the patent-right to manufacture said wrench, and in the lease of said premises; also all the right, title and interest of said Company in a steam engine in the possession of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey. The establishment is in complete condition for resuming operations, and it is believed can be very profitably worked. The whole will be sold in one parcel, for cash, and can be inspected at the factory, or a schedule be seen at the office of the assignee at any time previous to the sale. E. N. MILLER, Assignee,
No. 782 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—This day, SATURDAY, July 30, at 11 o'clock, within their store, 30 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons, landing ex steamer.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In the matter of HENRY H. TAPPEN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry H. Tappen, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act; and that on the 17th day of August, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—New-York, July 23, 1870.

GEORGE F. BETTS,
jy23-1aw3wSa* Clerk of said District.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM PAULDING, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York.—At Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, N. Y., the 15th day of July, A. D. 1870.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Wm. Paulding, of the City of Poughkeepsie, in the County of Dutchess and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on creditors petition by the District Court of said district.

DEYO SMITH, Assignee,
jy23-1aw3wSa* City of Poughkeepsie, New-York.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 8th day of July, A. D. 1870.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of THOMAS R. LEAVITT, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. HORACE GRAVES,
jy16-1aw3wSa* Assignee.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27, 1870.

NOTICE—PAVING PENNSYLVANIA-AVENUE.

The Commission appointed by "An act to provide for the paving of Pennsylvania-avenue," approved July 8, 1870, is authorized to select and determine the best kind of pavement to be used in paving Pennsylvania-avenue, and to have said thoroughfare paved therewith from the north-west gate of the Capitol to the crossing of 15th-st. west. The Commission met and organized in accordance with the above law, and proceeded to the election of a President and Secretary. It was decided to invite all patentees, owners or inventors of any of the improved pavements, of whatever material composed, whether of stone, wood, asphalt, concrete, or any other kind; to furnish accurate and detailed drawings or models, descriptions, specifications, including the nature of the foundation to be laid, how packed, and in fact all information as to their construction and durability. This information is desired to enable the Commission to decide in the first instance upon the general nature of the material to be used in paving the avenue, and then to specify the preference that may be agreed upon in regard to some particular method to be adopted. A reference to the law (Public No. 144) will give the required information as to how the payments for said pavement will be made; it is provided therein "that the cost of laying such pavement shall not exceed the sum of four dollars per square yard." The estimated area of said pavement is in the neighborhood of sixty-five thousand (65,000) square yards.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, Gen. N. MICHLER, Office of Public Buildings, Grounds and Works, United States Capitol, Washington, D. C.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PATENTS FOR SALE.—TWO VALUABLE inventions to prevent the freezing of fire-plugs and hydrants, and which secure a free flow of water unimpeded by frost. They cover the principle as well as the manner of accomplishing their purpose, so that any improvement on them would have to pay a royalty. They are new, never having been offered for sale before. To persons having the ready means this offers a fine investment as they will be sold cheap. Address

J. W. BAKER, Elkton, Md.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS UPTOWN restaurant, for ladies and gentlemen; ice-cream, confectionery, cake, &c.; also, largest size brick oven. A four-story brick building with every convenience, with lease for a term of years. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply to HEBBARD & DOTY, No. 29 East 14th-st., New York.

THE COLUMBIA STEAM FLOUR Mill for sale, No. 4 Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, in complete order; capacity 200 barrels per day. Terms easy. Apply to E. L. PEROT, on the premises, or No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. 362 Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

A PRONOUNCED SUCCESS.
THRONGS TURNED AWAY.
EMMET
as
FRITZ VON VANDERBLINKINSTOFFEN,
THE GERMAN EMIGRANT,
in CHARLES GAYLER'S triumphantly successful comic and sensational character drama of
FRITZ,
OUR COUSIN GERMAN.
THE HIT OF THE SEASON!!!
EVERY SCENE RECEIVED WITH ENTHUSIASM!
EVERY SONG AND DANCE ENCORED!!
EVERYBODY DELIGHTED!!!

The management take pleasure in announcing the repetition of this
CHARMING AND POWERFUL ATTRACTION.
EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL UNDER BROADWAY. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—ON THE 7TH OF MAY, 1869, DIED at Sonnenburg, the widow of the tradesman Jaeckel, Henrietta, born Scheer, formerly widow Scheer, and has in her will, made on the 18th December, 1865, and published on the 31st of July, 1869, appointed as her sole heir the widow Boese, Clementine, born Scheer, in Sonnenburg, under the obligation to pay, after one year of the death of the bequeather, to her children, respectively, grand-children, who lived formerly at Watertown, State of Wisconsin, North America, but have moved from there, the following, viz.:

1. To Friedrich Scheer, one hundred thaler, (100.)
2. To the wife of Zimmermann, born Scheer, fifty thaler, (50.)
3. To the children of the deceased Stellmacher, Bertha, born Scheer, one hundred thaler, (100,) to be paid to their father.

This publication is made in behalf of the persons interested in the above case to look after their rights.

SONNENBURG, the 27th June, 1870. Deputation of the District Court. (a 153.)

THE WIDOW OF DAVID GOTTSCHLAG, EVA, born MEISSNER, died Jan. 15, 1870, at Tichernow, in the Government District of Frankfort on the Oder, Prussia, without a will, and left an inheritance of Seventy (70) Thalers. Her heir is her only son, GOTTFRIED GOTTSCHLAG, born June 7, 1829, who emigrated some fifteen years ago to America.

The above-mentioned inheritance is herewith brought to public notice, and the above-named Gottfried Gottschlag summoned to inform the undersigned to look after his rights.

Deputation of the District Court,
SONNENBURG, July 1, 1870. RAABE. (a 105.)

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M.,	Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
9:00 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.,	Special Saratoga Express trains with Drawing-room cars attached, and through to Saratoga without change in 5 hours and 50 minutes.
10:30 A. M.,	Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
11:00 A. M.,	Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M.,	Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M.,	First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua, (daily.)
8:00 P. M.,	Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M.,	Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:00 P. M.,	Hudson train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M.,	Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M.,	Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7 P. M.,	Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05 and 10 A. M., 12:20, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M.,	Yonkers trains.

(9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)

C. H. KENDRICK, Genl. Passenger Agent,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1870.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND,

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing MONDAY, May 30, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand sts. Ferries.

8 A. M.,	Mail and Accommodation to Patchogue.
10 A. M.,	Babylon Accommodation, and all Stations.
11 A. M.,	Rockaway Excursion. This train will be put on June 20.
3:30 P. M.,	Express for Patchogue, connecting with stages for Belleport, Fire Place, and South Haven.
4:30 P. M.,	Accommodation for Patchogue.
5:30 P. M.,	Accommodation for Islip, and all Stations.
6:30 P. M.,	Accommodation for Merrick, and all Stations; on Saturdays, through to Babylon.

8 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Express connects with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 5:30 P. M. from New-York and the 6 A. M. train from Islip.

The Company have erected extensive buildings on Rockaway Beach, for refreshments and the convenience of excursionists.

Tickets to and from the Beach, $1.

For further particulars, see large time tables.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:

10½ A. M.—Railroad express.
3½ P. M.—Montreal express.

Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.

J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY. TRAINS LEAVE DEPOTS foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M., (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)

For Greycourt and Way, at *3:30 A. M., (23d-st., *3:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:45 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M., 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 9:15 A. M.; †12:45, †3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M.; and Saturdays only, 11:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9:30 A. M.; †1, †3:30, 4:15, 4:30, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, WM. R. BARR,
General Superintend't. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
JULY 5, 1870.

* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, MOUNT MANSFIELD LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, LAKE WILLOUGHBY, MONTREAL and QUEBEC. FINEST SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES. The route, via Connecticut River Valley, is 70 miles shorter than any other to the White Mountains.

Leave N. Y. via N. H. R. R. at 12½ (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M.

On SATURDAYS, the 12½ train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the lake without stop.

By New-Haven steamers from Peck-slip at 11 P. M., and a NEW THROUGH TRAIN from New-Haven, passengers reach the White Mountains, Lakes, &c., pleasantly the Next Afternoon.

Maps and particulars in *Traveler's Official Railway Guide* and *Burt's Connecticut River Valley Guide.*

HOTELS.

LICK HOUSE.

Corner Montgomery and Sutter sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
JNO. M. LAWLOR & CO., Proprietors.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.

The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids: Beware of spurious imitations of

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

the original and only genuine, which is the best, safest and most effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHŒA, COLIC, CRAMP, NEURALGIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

is publicly acknowledged, by the most eminent physicians of London, to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered.

To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne engraved thereon, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65c., $1 40 and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury, London. Agents in New-York—J. ASPINWALL, William-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 192 Fulton-st.

GETTING MARRIED.

Essays for Young Men, on the delights of HOME and the propriety or impropriety of getting Married, with sanitary help for those who feel unfitted for matrimonial happiness. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Penn.

NOTICE.—A GENTLEMAN OF RESPONSIBILITY offers to take the entire charge of any gentleman's house and contents during his absence in the country, by giving it his personal attention, for a small compensation; satisfactory references given. Address H., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY WILL BE closed from Aug. 1 to Aug. 20

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,

Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.
Legitimate triumph of the wonderful artiste,
MME. KATHI LANNER,
and her world-renowned
VIENNOISE BALLET TROUPE.
Enthusiastic demonstration at Marston's great scene,
THE GROTTO OF THE SYRENS.
Immense hit of Mme. Lanner's new Comic Ballet,
HIRKA,
commencing with the popular Ajax specialty,
THE NATIONS.
NIGHTLY UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

NOTICE.—During Mme. Lanner's engagement the Matinees will be discontinued.

Seats secured in advance at the Box Office, also at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway ticket office, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL,

No. 585 Broadway.
BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS
Every Evening and SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
G. SWAIN BUCKLEY,
Miss CELIA BARRY,
GENL. GRANT, Jr.,
COOPER and FIELD.
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
LUCREZIA BORGIA.

EXCURSIONS.

NARRAGANSET STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

SIXTH GRAND SUNDAY EXCURSION

UP THE HUDSON TO
POUGHKEEPSIE,
LANDING AT COZZENS AND NEWBURG ONLY,
ON SUNDAY, JULY 31, 1870.
The magnificent saloon steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Commander L. V. TILTON,

Will leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 8 o'clock A. M. precisely; 34th-st., North River, 8:30 A. M.,

LANDING AT COZZENS AND NEWBURG ONLY.

Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M.; Newburg, 4 P. M.; Cozzens, 4:30 P. M.; arriving at New-York at 8 o'clock P. M.

The Band of the Ninth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. will discourse choice music during the entire trip. Private parlors, where meals will be served if required, can be engaged on application to the Purser, on board. Fares, to Cozzens, $1; Newburg, $1; Poughkeepsie, $1 25; Cozzens to Newburg, 25 cents; to Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; Newburg to Poughkeepsie, 50 cents. Excursion tickets for the round trip, to Cozzens, $1 50; Newburg, $1 50; Poughkeepsie, $2.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

CONEY ISLAND.—EXCURSIONS TO THE SEA-SHORE—NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES.—North River Line—The steamer NORWALK runs regularly every day, leaving West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4 at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock. East River Line—The steamer META runs regularly every day, leaving 8th-st. at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

PICNIC AND EXCURSION BOAT.—The fast, safe and elegant steamer MAGENTA is open to charter for lodges, Sunday-school and excursions parties. For terms and choice of day apply at the office of the Stephens & Condit Transportation Company, foot of Barclay-st., Pier No. 26 North River, or foot of Centre-st., Newark.

ROCKAWAY BEACH—THE FINEST excursion out of the City by the South-side Railroad, by Roosevelt and Grand st. ferries, at 8, 10 and 11 A. M. Tickets for the trip, $1. All day there.

THE TURF.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

MONMOUTH PARK.
$31,000.
FIVE DAYS.
THREE RACES EACH DAY,
commencing at 1 o'clock P. M.

FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, JULY 30.
Hurdle race, $1,000, 2 miles, 8 hurdles.
Continental Stakes, $2,350, mile heats, 27 entries.
Monmouth Stakes, $2,550, 2½ miles, 21 entries.

SECOND DAY, TUESDAY, AUG. 2.
Mansion House Stakes, $2,200, 2 miles, 24 entries.
Club Purse, $700, all ages, 1½ miles.
Americus Club Purse, $2,500, mile heats, 3 of 5.

THIRD DAY, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 3.
Grand steeple-chase handicap.
West End Hotel Stakes, $2,350, 1 mile, 31 entries.
Club Purse, $1,000, heats of 2 miles.

FOURTH DAY, THURSDAY, AUG. 4.
Robins' Stakes, $4,250, heats of 2 miles, 25 entries, and
Three other races, with
Gentlemen's Cup race.

LAST DAY, SATURDAY, AUG. 6.
Hurdle handicap, 2 miles, 8 hurdles.
Restoration Stakes, $6,500, 4-mile heats, 15 entries.
Tweed Purse, $1,000.

AMOS ROBINS, President.
WM. E. RAYNOR, Secretary.

The steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK and JESSE HOYT will leave Pier No. 28 Murray-st., North River, at 6¾ A. M., 9¾ A. M. and 11 o'clock A. M., returning when the races are over. Passengers will reach the course in less than two hours.

NARRAGANSET STEAM-SHIP CO.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.
LONG BRANCH RACES.

On the race days at Long Branch, on SATURDAY, July 30, and TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY following, the trains connecting at Sandy Hook with steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 11 A. M., will not stop at Highlands and Seabright, as usual, but proceed direct to Long Branch and the Race-course at Oceanport. Fare to the Race-course $1. JAS. FISK, Jr., President.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS J. BLANCK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the store and place of business of William F. Blanck, No. 318 Hudson-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of July, 1870.

JOHN W. BLANCK,
WILLIAM F. BLANCK, and
AARON P. BLANCK,
jy23-1aw6mSa* Executors of said deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against SILAS H. KING, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 345 Gold-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 16th day of August next.—Dated Feb. 9, 1870. FRANCES A. KING,
f11-1aw6mS* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE FOLSOM, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his office and place of transacting business, No. 82 St. Mark's-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of September, 1870.—Dated March 19, 1870.

mh-19-1aw6mS* CHARLES J. FOLSOM, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK H. BARTHOLOMEW, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of James R. Bartholomew, No. 193 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day November next.—Dated, New-York the 3d day of May, 1870.

SARAH BARTHOLOMEW, Executrix.
my7-1aw6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS B. RICHARDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their residence No. 221 West 10th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of June, 1870.

SARAH M. RICHARDS, Executrix,
je18-1aw6mS* JAMES J. RICHARDS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WATTS SHERMAN, late of the City of New-York and State of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 11 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 31st day of May, 1870.

WILLIAM WATTS SHERMAN, Executor.
je4-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES HORN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, No. 67 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of May, 1870.

WILLIAM T. HORN, Executor.
my14-1aw6mSa*

MEDICAL

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists.

Wholesale by JOHN HENRY, New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCY resulting from the follies of youth, or other causes. Young, middle-aged, or even old men restored to manly vigor, by Dr. LEWIS, author of "Medical Companion and Guide to Health," No. 7 Beach-st., New-York. Forty years' private practice.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATHAM-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ARMY WAGONS, FARM CARTS, tents, hammocks, hospital, wall, wedge, shelter, Sibley tents, canvass, boat sails, awnings, mule-collars, McClellan saddles. CARTER'S, No. 8 Cortland, near Greenwich-st.

WASHINGTON.

An Interesting Suit—The Ames Claim—Action of D. B. Whitney to Recover a Fee—Response of Ames—Circular of the Republican Congressional Committee—Georgia—Unexpended Balances Covered into the Treasury—Dismissal of Clerks.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—A curious law-case has come to light in the Equity Court here, growing out of an attempt by B. D. WHITNEY, who has been generally known as confidential clerk to Gen. B. F. BUTLER, to get an injunction to prevent the Treasury from paying the balance due HORATIO AMES on his gun contract until his (WHITNEY'S) claim to a fee of $5,000 for professional services has been satisfied. In his petition, filed before Judge WYLIE, WHITNEY avers that he received a retainer of $250, and a promise of the remainder of the $5,000 when AMES' claim should be realized. And it is stipulated on AMES' part, as a condition of the contract, that the charge of conspiracy against Gen. DYER before Congress, was to be withdrawn simultaneously. A cross bill filed and sworn to by AMES as respondent, sets forth that he had due him on contract a large sum of money of which the opposition of Gen. DYER, Chief of Ordnance, measurably prevented the payment. He admits executing the memorandum as alleged by WHITNEY, but avers that it was for services to be rendered by Gen. BUTLER instead of WHITNEY, who only appeared in BUTLER'S behalf; also that, as a member of the Ordnance Committee, Gen. BUTLER had become familiar with the facts at issue, and that shortly after the charge of conspiracy against Gen. DYER had been submitted to Congress, Jan. 13 last, respondent called at Gen. BUTLER'S office for the purpose of consulting him, and was then and there informed by WHITNEY, the clerk of Gen. BUTLER, of a desire and disposition on the part of DYER to make an amicable arrangement through BUTLER with all persons making charges or complaints against him, and that for the sum of $5,000, he (BUTLER) would undertake to secure the withdrawal of all opposition by the said DYER to the payment of the claim of respondent, AMES, under his contract, and that he would procure, through DYER, the receipt, experimental test, and sale of the three additional cannon, steel cores, provided that respondent AMES would cause to be withdrawn from Congress, the charge of conspiracy. He further states that being much embarrassed by the nonpayment of his claim, and to terminate the unjust resistance to the legitimate prosecution of his business, he signified his wilingness to accept such proposal, and WHITNEY made the memoranda set out in the original bill, inserting his own name and requiring a payment of $250 as earnest money, promising that if the arrangement was not carried out and accomplished in every particular to return it. He charges that although B. D. WHITNEY appears to be the contracting party, yet the real party is B. F. BUTLER, and that he understood he was contracting for the services of BUTLER. He further charges that as BUTLER has failed to perform the agreement on his part, he is entitled to have refunded the "earnest money"—$250.

CIRCULAR TO REPUBLICANS.

The Republican Congressional Committee have issued the following circular:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27, 1870.

The Republican State and Congressional Committees in the several States are respectfully requested to place themselves in communication with this Committee at their earliest convenience, with a view to co-operate in the coming elections. All communications should be addressed to "Hon J. H. PLATT, M. C., Secretary of the Union Congressional Republican Committee, Washington, D. C." Republican journals throughout the country are requested to publish this notice conspicuously. Those willing to do so will aid the cause by sending their papers to us regularly until the close of the campaign.

JAMES H. PLATT, Jr., Secretary.

GEORGIA AFFAIRS.

It seems altogether likely that the vexatious Georgia question will eventually be brought before the President for decision. Gen. TERRY having received no orders to the contrary, will doubtless continue to exercise the functions of Military Commander of that district. The latest advices from the State show that there are as many different interpretations there of the recent law as obtained among the Congressmen who had a hand in its enactment. The opinions of outside authorities have already been invoked, and the Atlanta *New Era*, which arrived here to-night, has a long letter from Judge LAWRENCE, of Ohio, and a shorter one from CESSNA, of Pennsylvania, each giving his opinion that there is nothing in the Georgia bill which provides for an election this Fall, and that the present Legislature must continue for two years from the date of the President's approval of the act. Judge LAWRENCE even goes beyond any heretofore recorded opinion, and says that Gov. BULLOCK'S legal term will continue for four years from the above-mentioned date. It seems altogether probable that one party or the other will in some form bring this subject before Gen. TERRY, and it is not likely that he will decide so important a question without first referring it to the President.

UNEXPENDED BALANCES.

Among the unexpended balances of appropriations covered into the Treasury by the Appropriation bills of the last Congress are those standing to the credit of the Engineers' Department and the National Cemeteries. This money is all required for the completion of works already begun or provided for by law; but before anything further can be done, it will have to be again appropriated It appears also, that no provision was made for the payment of the one year's pay and allowances which the Army bill gives the supernumerary officers who may resign, there being no appropriation for salaries beyond the current fiscal year. This presents a rather embarrassing question to the war Department.

PROSECUTIONS FOR REVENUE FRAUDS.

By direction of Secretary BOUTWELL, a circular letter of instructions has been addressed to all special agents, requiring them to prosecute with vigor all violations of the Revenue and Customs laws, and distinctly laying down the doctrine that the recovery of the money of which the Government has been defrauded is an object of secondary importance, but that the punishment of the offenders is what the Department most earnestly desires.

REDUCING CLERICAL FORCE.

Since the 1st of July over two hundred clerks and messengers have been dismissed from the various Bureaus in the Treasury Department, on account of the reduction in the Appropriation bills.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CUBA.

Prospective Revival of Trade on Conclusion of the Insurrection—The War of Repression Supported by Cubans.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29.—Toward the adjournment of the late session of Congress the President sent a message to the Senate, indorsing the reply of Secretary FISH to a resolution requesting the President to institute an inquiry into the present condition of the commercial relations between the United States and the Spanish-American States on the Continent, &c. The Secretary, after reviewing the subject, says: "The United States stand solemnly committed by repeated declarations and repeated acts, to the Monroe doctrine and its application to the affairs of this continent;" and adding: "The public questions which existed as to all the European colonies prior to and during the revolution in the Continental colonies of Spain and Portugal still exist with reference to the European colonies which remain, and they now return upon us in full force. As we watch events in Cuba and Porto Rico, whatever may be the result of the pending contest in Cuba, it appears to be the belief of the leading statesmen of Spain that the relations which now exist between the island and the mother country cannot be long continued. It is understood that the resources for carrying on the struggle have been supplied mainly from Cuba, by the aid of that portion of the population which does not desire to see its political destinies intrusted to the persons who direct the movements of the insurgents; but it does not follow that its political relations with Spain are to remain unchanged, or that even the party which is now dominant in the island will wish to forever continue colonists. These facts give reason to think that when the contest shall close, Cuba, with her resources strained but unexhausted, whatever may be her political relations, will resume and continue her old commercial relations with the United States; and it is not impossible that at some day, not far distant, when measured by the course of history, she will be called upon to elect her position in the family of nations.

"STRIPPING FOR THE CONTEST."

The Political Feeling in the South—Democratic Newspapers Belligerent.

The following extracts from the fiery Democratic Press of the South, will give our readers some idea of what is intended to be done at the Fall elections:

From the Mobile Register.

The people of Montgomery County met at the Capitol on the 17th inst. and took measures to appoint a full delegation to the September State Convention, and, what is of equal importance, to enrol the whole body of the Democratic Conservative Party in the county. The following resolution to that effect was adopted on motion of Col. HODGSON:

> *Resolved*, That this Convention instruct the Enrolling Committee of each precinct to organize a Democratic and Conservative Club in their respective precincts and that such club is requested to perfect a thorough organization, by frequent meetings and consultations down to the day of election.

Gen. CLANTON offered the following as a heading to the enrollment list, which was adopted:

> We, the undersigned citizens of the county of Montgomery, hereby pledge our lives, our fortunes and sacred honor never to cease our efforts until our State has been rescued from the rule of the fools and thieves in power who now rob, insult, oppress and degrade us.

Mobile should come next. The people here are ready for it, and are singularly unanimous in the will and the purpose to leave no duty unperformed that may be needful to sweep the Capitol of the mongrel minions who hold it, to the detriment and to the discredit of the citizenship of the State.

We trust the Old County Executive Committee will, like those of DALLAS and MONTGOMERY, issue the call, and appoint the time and place for a County Convention. If the members of that Committee should feel any scruples of delicacy on the ground that they are *functus officio*, we are sure that they will not only be pardoned, but thanked, for that initiatory service. When the Convention meets, if it sees proper, it may confirm or reorganize the Executive Committee. At all events, every white man who belongs to the Democratic and Conservative Party has but one object, and that is, to get into council of war and make ready for the great battle of deliverance. If we win the fight, (and we can if we choose,) the November morning of our victory will usher in the brightest day that has shone upon Alabama since the Confederate surrender.

From the Montgomery Advertiser.

The meeting of the 17th was a most gratifying demonstration in all respects. The Convention was fully attended, and its proceedings conducted with harmony; and there was an earnest purpose to leave nothing undone which may secure a triumph in the coming Fall elections. We had the pleasure of seeing in the assemblage the faces of many of our most honored and respected citizens from different parts of the county, and everything said and done tended to show that the true people of the State, in the name of the Democratic and Conservative Party, are at last arousing themselves to an earnest and sustained effort to restore Alabama to an honorable and prosperous condition, morally, politically and financially, among her co-States of the Union. We can say without hesitation to our readers that the skies are bright and brightening, and that with "a long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether," we shall redeem our old Commonwealth from her state of quasi bondage, and place her on a safe and steady basis of respectability, where she stood in the good old days before the Radical abomination had a name.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist.

We urge upon the Democratic Party everywhere in Georgia to go to work at once for the purpose of making the August Convention a great success. County meetings should be called at an early day and the ablest and truest men everywhere selected as delegates. This Convention must really and substantially represent the genuine Democracy of Georgia, and should not be allowed to go by default. Now is the time for leading men in every county to come forth and electrify the people with a declaration of true principles and impress upon them the necessity of always keeping the faith. Let there be a tremendous rally from the mountains to the sea. Let the people remember that the character of the August Convention will depend upon the kind of men sent to compose it. Remember this, let no mistake be committed in the choice of representatives.

From the Mobile Register.

If the true people of Alabama—and in this denomination we do not include the negroes and their leaders and allies—really desire to free themselves from the corrupt rule of the Radical Party; if they have determined to break the yoke of the ignorant and besotted tyrants who now lord it over them; if they intend to assert their supremacy in the State and vindicate their manhood by assuming the management of their domestic policy, the golden opportunity will be presented in the elections to take place this Fall. A united white man's vote will insure them a victory by a majority of 10,000 to 15,000. There can be no doubt of this. The political heavens are studded all over with omens of coming triumph. We have the pillar of cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night leading us to our deliverance. From every quarter of the State comes the cheering news that the people are awakening and buckling on their armor for the approaching conflict. They have a great work before them in expelling the miscreant usurpers from the places which they have polluted and cleaning out the offices of the State more befouled by their presence than the Augean stables; and in right good earnest are they taking it in hand and coming up to the work with a spirit and zeal which augurs sure success. In many counties conventions to select delegates to the State Convention, to be held in Montgomery on the 1st of September, have assembled. Not the slightest division, so far as we have observed, has manifested itself in any of these counties. There has been no quibbling about names; no canting about the infidelity of parties; no mischievous cauterizing of old sores and rekindling of old prejudices; and no pharisaical self-laudation for superior wisdom, virtue and Southernism.

DEAD ISSUES—A THREAT.

We fear this expression, like that of "accepting the situation," is but another name for shirking very live issues. Whether or not a people are to recover their lost rights, is, and never can be, a "dead issue," until their souls are dead in cowardly subjugation. There are, of course, "dead issues." Notably, slavery is a dead issue, for nobody wants it back again. But redemption of State authority within its own constitutional bounds, and the right of its people to fix the qualifications of suffrage, is not a dead issue. We find it hard to discern any issue that is dead to the country, North or South, in the whole system of reconstruction legislation by Congress. It is so far from being dead, that if the Democratic Party does not gain control of the Federal Government and reform and undo it all, there will be something else permanently "dead" in this country, and that, is free, representative republican government.

Shocking Death of a Woman and Two Children, by Fire, in Canada—Fires Raging in the Woods.

A Montreal dispatch of the 27th inst. says: Fires have been raging in the woods in the neighborhood of the Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly Railroad for some days past. Yesterday they were attended with fatal consequences. about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the premises of a French Canadian named Rosseau, residing at Canaan, four miles this side of Granby, having become nearly surrounded with the flames, he placed a portion of his furniture, also his family, consisting of his wife and three children, in his wagon, and started them off to their neighbor. The flames, however, followed the fugitives so fast that the horse wheeled round and upset the wagon, yielding the woman and two of the children a prey to the fire, which consumed them on the spot. The third child, a daughter, of only seven years of age, scrambled away from the flames, and with her screams brought assistance. She was rescued and was alive this morning, but it is feared she cannot survive. During the greater part of yesterday GRANBY was threatened with fire from two or three directions. A marsh about three miles from that village was burning fiercely. There were also fires raging in Maconk, Canaan and Milton.

After a Fire.

The *Territorial Enterprise*, (Virginia, Nevada,) says: Persons who have visited Dayton since the late great fire say that the town presents a most melancholy appearance. The destruction of four whole blocks in the best part of the town is a sad loss to a place the size of Dayton. Although a good deal cast down, the Daytonites are not altogether disheartened. They are beginning to rake about in the ashes of their late homes and places of business with the thoughts of rebuilding—some few, indeed, have already commenced putting up new buildings. A correspondent informs us that they have an abundance of provisions in the town, enough to last for months, and that no one has yet suffered or is likely to suffer for food. They say they will be able to take care of the destitute of the town without assistance from their neighbors. For all this it will be long before Dayton is the same handsome and flourishing town it was previous to the fire. The people of Dayton should at once organize a fire company and procure a good engine. Water they have in abundance. It may appear like locking the stable after the disappearance of its equine occupant, but so it seemed after the great fire three years ago.

THE OCEAN YACHTS.

The Race for the Queen's Cup—Meeting of the Committee—Account of the Loss of the Sailors on the Dauntless.

The Committee appointed to complete the arrangements for the approaching race for the celebrated Queen's Cup, won by the *America* in 1851, met at the office of Commodore STEBBINS yesterday morning. The Committee included Messrs. H. G. STEBBINS, Commodore of the New-York Yacht Club; MOSES H. GRINNELL and BUTLER DUNCAN.

Messrs. JAMES ASHBURY, owner of the *Cambria*, J. G. BENNETT, Jr., owner of the *Dauntless*, and Capt. A. W. MEADE, United States Navy, commander of the yacht *America*, were also present. It was decided to postpone the time of the race untill the 8th of August. The race will be over the course usually run by the New-York Yacht Club, starting from Owl's Head and going to the Light-ship outside of Sandy Hook, and return—a distance of about thirty-five miles. It will be subject to the printed rules of the Club. No vessels, excepting schooners, will be allowed to sail in the race.

At the close of the race, the fleet will rendezvous at Glen Cove, previous to a tour along the coast. The *Dauntless* was taken to the dry-dock, at the foot of Tenth-street, yesterday morning, for repairs. One of the passengers by the *Dauntless* furnishes a weekly sporting paper with an account of the famous voyage just ended, from which we quote the following:

On the third morning out the saddest incident of the whole voyage transpired. The wind had constantly risen during the night, and we took in the gafftopsails and housed the foremast. At 7½, the wind having now increased to almost a gale, with a high head sea, we took in the flying jib. In furling it, two men, CHARLES SCOTT and ALBERT DEMAR, were swept off the boom. They were the furthest out on the spar, and after a very heavy head sea had broken over them, they had probably for a moment relaxed their hold, when the yacht plunged into a second sea, and they were washed away. As soon as their shipmates cried out, "man overboard," the yacht was hove to, and as the men passed by a couple of life buoys were thrown to them, and fell within ten feet of where they were floating. The dingy was lowered with all possible dispatch, but her search after the missing men, though protracted to a couple of hours, was fruitless. Twice the yacht wore round, and by great good luck came back each time exactly to the spot where the accident had taken place. The buoys were still floating, and we saw one of the men's hats, but nothing more. From such hasty observations as we were able to make, as the men were swept along, CHARLEY appeared to be hurt, as he floated away face downward. Probably he was stunned by striking against the side of the ship. If he had not been, he would most likely have gained one of the buoys, as he was a splendid swimmer. The other man unfortunately could not swim. While the dingy was being got out, one of our sailing-masters clambered up the main-mast, and for a moment saw one of the men, apparently half out of the water, but a huge wave rose immediately afterward and hid him—forever. CHARLEY was one of the best men on the yacht, and came from Cowes, where he leaves a wife, but, happily, no children. DEMAR, as we found out from some letters in his chest, was a genuine German Baron, abandoned by his family. His sister is the wife of a Colonel in the army of the Grand Duke of BADEN-BADEN. At last the wind, having now fairly increased to a gale, while the sea was fearfully high, we reluctantly gave up our quest for the missing men, and held on our course. It is worth noting that the hours we were compelled to lose in this melancholy duty led, in all human probability, to our coming past the light-ship in the second place. And more than this, it is pretty clear that the depression created among the men by the disaster had a great influence upon us during the next few days, though after a while, with the gallantry of true tars, they recovered their natural hardihood.

WILKE'S *Spirit of the Times* says of the race:

"We find, upon examination of the logs, that both vessels acquitted themselves well, and that they were navigated with admirable science, daring and skill. Capt. TANNOCK and Capt. SAMUELS adopted different theories, it is true: the former went far to the north of the direct course, while the latter edged to the southward, and so, while making good his westerly departure, drew toward the latitude of New-York. We think we shall be able to show that when more than three-fourths of this race was over, the plan of Capt. SAMUELS had achieved apparent success; and that in one twenty-four hours, during which the *Dauntless* ran but fifty-two miles, being becalmed two-thirds of the time, while the *Cambria* ran 158 miles, the race was lost. Now, no science, no amount of experience, no human sagacity can forecast and provide against such a thing as this. This twenty-four hours will be found in the log of the *Cambria*, under date of July 22, and it ends at noon on that day, when the distance run the preceding day is set down. In the log of the *Dauntless* it is dated July 23, for her log is dated one day ahead of the *Cambria's*, and begins July 5, the nautical day of the start, while the other begins July 4, the actual day of the start. At the close of the twenty-four hours which preceded the calms which settled down upon the *Dauntless*—that is to say, at noon on the 21st of July—the positions of the yachts were as follows: The *Cambria* was in north latitude 42° 37′, west longitude 60° 20′; the *Dauntless* was in north latitude 42° 12′, west longitude 61° 43′. It will be seen from this, that, three-fourths of the race being over, and the *Cambria* having come down nearly to the latitude of the *Dauntless*, there being but twenty-five miles difference between them in that regard, the latter was 1° 23. ahead of her opponent to the westward. Now, when this fact is pointed out and made clear, people who have understanding to comprehend its significance will leave it to the fools and blockheads, who abound in this community to as great an extent as in any other, to run around gabbling and cackling over the superiority of the northern to the southern, or direct route, in the month of July. At this critical point between noon on the 21st of July and noon on the 22d, the *Dauntless* incurred defeat through calms, by reason of which she ran but 52 miles, while the *Cambria* ran 158. Thus in that twenty-four hours she beat the *Dauntless* 106 miles, which placed her well ahead and enabled her to win the race. In the face of this, to talk about the inferiority of the southern passage is absurd. The yachts were in the same latitude, within a very few miles, when this decisive contingency happened. Some people seem to think that to take the southern route from the south coast of Ireland to New-York, navigators go away to the south of our grand harbor. This is all a mistake. The southern route is practically the direct great-circle route. The *Dauntless* was never south of Sandy Hook from first to last. * * * * From the very first we have been of the opinion that an ocean race between the *Dauntless* and the *Cambria* was likely to be close. Therefore, we were glad to hear that Capt. SAMUELS was to have charge of the *Dauntless*. We never encouraged the notion that some entertained as to its being a sure thing for the American yacht. We had reason to believe that the *Cambria* was a good yacht, fast and weatherly. As to the *Dauntless* having any advantage over her by reason of being a little larger, we refused to countenance the notion. We thought, indeed, that in the month of July, when there is commonly much light and baffling weather, the advantage would very likely be the other way. Our opinion has always been that the *Dauntless* is not a superior yacht to fan along in light airs of wind. She wants a good breeze. In this race she made the best run, being from noon July 18 to noon July 19, land reckoning, when she sailed 225 miles. The wind was southerly, with a high following sea, and part of the time the *Dauntless* was under a double-reefed mainsail and had the bonnet out of her jib. At the very same time the *Cambria* had a pleasant breeze only, and was off Cape Race with balloon topsails aloft. Therefore we think that if this race had come off in September or October the chances in favor of the *Dauntless* would have been greater. As it is, we do not consider this a beating to amount to anything; and in saying this, we do not mean at all to undervalue the merits of the *Cambria*. It has not settled the question of superiority of model as to these yachts, but has established a fact which we have always suspected would be proved, viz.: that though the models are different, they are both good. Another thing is that the judgment of many in England was in fault. They held that if head winds prevailed the *Cambria* would show to immense advantage. Now, head winds have prevailed, and she showed, practically, no advantage at all. In our opinion the race is honorable to all concerned. Better navigation or better seamanship, in our opinion, was never displayed. The yachts, too, behaved first-rate, and though the *Cambria* sometimes took in a great deal of water, it did her no harm. She was lively, buoyant, and shed it like a duck. To Mr. BENNETT and Capt. SAMUELS we can only say, that from first to last they did their parts, and did them well; and we here observe, as we have often done before, that of two good men, or two yachts, or two race-horses, or two game-cocks, engaged in a match, they cannot both win, no matter how good they are. And when the contest is so close that the victor feels how narrowly he has himself escaped defeat, the gallantry and prowess of the loser have not been exerted all in vain, because they have won him honor and deserved renown.

A Canard Regarding Capt. Samuels.

The evening papers of yesterday contain a sensational report to the effect that Capt. S. SAMUELS the chief officer aboard of the yacht *Dauntless* during the late race, had mysteriously disappeared, and that there were good reasons for supposing that he had committed suicide. It was also stated that his tragic act was the result of the defeat of his vessel, together with the loss of $30,000, which he had wagered in favor of the *Dauntless*. An investigation showed that the story originated in Brooklyn, where Capt. SAMUELS was said to have been on Thursday evening. Further inquiries on the part of one of the TIMES reporters showed that there was not the slightest foundation for the report, and that he was alive and in good condition at his residence at Morrisania.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

An interesting public meeting of the Church and Missionary Committee of the German Young Men's Christian Association, No. 69 Ludlow-street, is held every Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. All having an interest in the welfare of young men are invited to attend and participate in the proceedings, which are conducted in the English language.

The Delegates of the North-Eastern Singers' Union, New-York section, held a meeting at the Germania Assembly Rooms last evening, Mr. THEODORE HEIDENFELD presiding. The committee appointed for the purpose made a report, which was adopted, that the Academy of Music, Steinway Hall and the Skating Rink were engaged for the concerts which will be given by the Singers' Union during their festival in this City next year, commencing June 24, and lasting five days. It was also reported that the newly-established Singing-school of the organization was attended by 157 children.

The "New-Yorker Saengerrunde," a prominent German singing society of this City, has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Messrs. HENRY BRAUNHOLD, President; John F. Gerdes, Vice-President; Fr. Vollmer, Recording Secretary; J. Spade, Corresponding Secretary; Rud. Klemm, Treasurer; R. Seiber and Fr. Knieste, Librarians.

All the facts stated in the *World* sensation of yesterday, relative to the placing of German shipping under the American flag, temporarily—under an old law of the United States, which was put into practical operation during the Crimean war, for the first time—appeared in the TIMES of July 17.

The arrivals of immigrants at Castle Garden yesterday were by the steam-ships *Dacien* and *Australia*, from Glasgow. The former brought 188 and the latter 320 passengers.

The National Steam-ship Company have placed the *Denmark*, *Pennsylvania* and *Virginia* on the line between this port and London and Havre, and the line is already inaugurated, the *Virginia* being now at sea, bound hither.

The Department of Public Parks have removed to their new offices, No. 265 Broadway, between Chambers and Warren streets.

The Department of Public Parks announce that, if the weather be fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band in Central Park today, commencing at 4½ o'clock P. M.

At a special meeting of the Tenth Assembly District Union Republican Association, held last evening at the Arion House, corner of Chrystie and Stanton streets, Mr. J. M. PATERSON was elected President in the place of Mr. STEPHEN H. KNAPP, resigned.

BROOKLYN.

Last evening the last Friday night meeting of the members of Plymouth Church, on which they will have Rev. Mr. BEECHER with them until Fall, was held in the lecture-room of the church. The audience was quite large, and Mr. BEECHER took occasion to review the results of the last year's pastorate. He spoke of the wonderful unanimity which had existed, not only during the past year, but during the entire quarter of a century which he had enjoyed with them. This was owing to the united endeavors, both of pastor and people, to avoid disagreements on religious topics. He concluded by thanking the congregation for their liberality toward him on all occasions.

Dr. COCHRAN last night sent a note to the Sanitary Inspector of New-York, offering to remove all dead animals from the docks daily, or provide a dumping-ground at Barren Island, free of charge. This was called forth by the statement made by the New-York officials, a few days ago, that they threw the City offal, &c., overboard because they had no other means of getting rid of it.

During the last fiscal year, thirteen miles of streets, at a cost of $1,000,000, were paved in Brooklyn.

Eighteen suits were commenced yesterday, in the United States District Court, against sundry grocers for selling unstamped goods.

The Chief of Police has issued orders to the force to arrest all parties found violating the statute for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

About 9 o'clock last night, MARY CLAVEN, while shut up in the Eighth Precinct Station-house, attempted to commit suicide by hanging herself with a piece of her clothing, but was prevented by one of the officers.

PATRICK EGAN'S dwelling on Twelfth-street, near Third-avenue, was damaged by fire last night to the extent of $250.

An inquest on the body of CATHERINE DUNN, who was beaten to death by her father on Monday last, was held last night by Coroner JONES. The jury found a verdict in accordance with the facts.

LONG ISLAND.

A large number of the citizens of Flushing having complained that the fat-boiling establishment of WILLETS FIELD, of that village, was a nuisance, the Board of Health ordered the Health Officer, Dr. BLOODGOOD, to examine and report. The Health Officer visited the establishment, and reported that, although the business was carried on in a clean manner, the nature of the business rendered it impossible that it could be carried on in such a manner that it would not be a nuisance. The Board ordered Mr. WILLETS FIELD to show cause why an order for its removal should not be issued. On Thursday the full Board met, intending to take final action on the matter, Mr. FIELD being present, and seemingly in a very excited state. While discussing the matter, Mr. FIELD suddenly fell, attacked by an apoplectic fit. A surgeon was called, and, at last account, Mr. FIELD was better. The Board adjourned during the excitement of the scene.

NEW-JERSEY.

Mr. CHARLES MORRISON, a prominent citizen of Newark, left suddenly for South America a few months ago, and left behind him some $40,000 in unpaid bills, among which were several notes held by different parties, each for $1,000, indorsed by Messrs. PARKER & KEASLY, of Newark, which firm name was said to have been forged. The notes did not fall due, however, till August, and in the meantime they have been paid by Ex-Mayor PEDDIE, as have most of his other outstanding obligations, and now the news arrives that Mr. MORRISON himself has arrived in New-York on his way home, and will soon join his family in Newark, and again take up his abode there. There is considerable mystery in regard to the whole matter.

The Athletic Base-ball Club of Brooklyn, and the Resolute Club of Elizabeth, played a closely contested game yesterday, on the Union Grounds, ten full innings being required to settle the question of the title to the trophy. The game opened in favor of the Resolutes, by a score of 3 to 1, but the close of the fourth inning left the totals equal, at 4 to 4. In the three next innings the Resolutes took a step in advance, the close of the seventh inning leaving them with the lead by the score of 12 to 6. The Athletics afterward rallied to the tune of six runs, and as neither afterward added to their score, the ninth innings terminated with the totals of 12 to 12, tie game. Another inning was now commenced, and this time the Resolutes scored 2 after whitewashing their opponents, thereby winning by the totals of 14 to 12.

The money belonging to the Strasburg fugitives, for the embezzling of which Justice WHITE, of Hoboken, is now doing penance in jail, having been previously refunded by him, was yesterday paid over to MICHAEL MORRITZ, whose wife, it is alleged, eloped with it and a man named KETZLER, some time since, from Strasburg. The amount received by MORRITZ, however, was minus $850 of the original sum—$200 each having been paid to three lawyers, and $250 to the auditor. KETZLER claimed that $700 of the money belonged to him, but his claim was disregarded. It is said Mrs. MORRITZ will return with her lawful spouse to Germany.

A house belonging to MICHAEL DALY, in Joyce-street, West Orange, was totally destroyed by fire, Thursday night, and other property was much endangered. The Fire Department, it will be remembered, is disbanded. The citizens did their best, but could not work the fire-engines. Several Aldermen, with whom the firemen had the misunderstanding which caused their dissolution, were on hand and worked manfully, but to no purpose. The citizens are in constant fear lest a worse fire shall break out, and there will be no firemen to quench it.

JOHN H. RODRIQUEZ, of Newark, N. J., while standing, yesterday, at the corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, had his pocket picked of a gold watch and chain, worth $200, and a $5 piece of 1807.

An engineer on the New-Jersey Railroad, named C. C. DAVIS, was overcome by the heat, yesterday forenoon, between Jersey City and Newark. He resides in Jersey City, and was unconscious last evening.

The Amateur Base-ball Club, of Newark, played a match game at Waverly, Thursday, with the Champions, of Jersey City, the former winning the game by a score of 17 to 1.

PATRICK DONNELLY, who was so seriously hurt by a train on the New-Jersey Railroad, at Newark, Wednesday night, died from the effects of his injuries at St. Michael's Hospital, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning.

The Hoboken meadows were so inundated yesterday from the heavy rain of the two previous nights that piggeries and human shanties were raised from the earth and floated about all day, much to the chagrin and discomfort of the quadrupeds and bipeds of those habitations. The horse-railroad track was also flooded, one street being rendered almost impassable for pedestrians.

Very early yesterday morning, a fireman on a Cortlandt-street ferry-boat, named HENRY COOK, was prostrated by the heat while attending to the furnace. He was conveyed to his residence, in Jersey City, and is recovering.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Commander Walker and other officers have been detached from command of the *Sabine* and await orders. Midshipmen Clarke, Cumley, Bradbury, Monahan, Bulkley, Bixler, Bassett, Rohrer, Morris, Delahay, May, Graydon, Low, Hadden, Mahan, Coffin, McFarlane, Longnecker, Blanchard, Stuart, Barry, Nelson, Houston, Hobson, Franklin, Mason, Briggs, Turner, Handy, Paine, Buckingham, Wiley, Mitchell, Field, Curtis, Brown, Arthur, Kimball, Patch, Niles and Harris have been detached from the *Sabine* and ordered to the Naval Academy on the 30th of September for examination for promotion. Lieut.-Commander Nelson has been detached from the receiving-ship *New-Hampshire* and ordered to the *Saco*. Lieut. Talcott has been detached from the *Saco* and ordered to the receiving-ship *New-Hampshire*.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 29.—The market for American Securities and Stocks opened quiet and closed steady. The course of the market during the day is shown by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	2 P. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	89⅜	89¾	89¾
Consols for account	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	82	82½	83
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old	82	82⅝	82¾
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	81	82	82
U. S. 10-40s	80½	81	80
Illinois Central R. shares	102	....	104
Erie Railway shares	15½	....	15½
At. & Gt. West. R. shares	21	....	22

FRANKFORT, July 29.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened buoyant at 82⅞ for the old issue.

PARIS, July 29—Evening.—The Bourse closed firm. Rentes, 66f.

LIVERPOOL, July 29—4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market opened dull and closed flat and irregular. Middling Uplands opened at 7⅞d., and closed at 7⅝d.; Middling Orleans opened at 8d., and closed at 7¾d. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, including 1,500 bales for export and speculation. The sales of the week have been 57,000 bales, of which 5,050 bales were taken for export, and 2,000 bales for speculation. The stock on hand is 589,000 bales; American, 301,000 bales. The receipts of the week have been 37,000 bales, of which 18,000 bales were American. The market for fabrics at Manchester is flat and nominal. The stock of Cotton at sea bound to this port is estimated at 476,000 bales, of which 59,000 are American. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 9s. 9d. ℘ cental for No 2 Red Western. Red Winter Wheat, 10s. 6d.@10s. 7d. ℘ cental, Corn, 34s. ℘ quarter for European; 34s. 3d. for New Mixed Western. Peas, 39s. 6d.@40s. ℘ quarter for Canadian. The receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days have been 12,500 quarters, of which 10,000 are American. PROVISIONS—Beef buoyant. PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum dull. Linseed-oil dull.

BREMEN, July 29.—PETROLEUM, yesterday, opened dull.

HAMBURG, July 29.—PETROLEUM, yesterday, opened quiet, and closed quiet and steady; prices unchanged.

ANTWERP, July 29.—PETROLEUM closed dull and declining; Standard White, 47f.

HAVRE, July 29.—COTTON closed at 95f. ℘ cwt. for Tres Ordinaire, on the spot.

ANTWERP, July 29.—PETROLEUM opened heavy.

BREMEN, July 29.—PETROLEUM closed firm.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, July 29.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,400 bbls; Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 87,000 bushels; Rye, 8,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 21,000 bbls.; Wheat, 44,000 bushels; Corn, 16,000 bushels. Railroad SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 18,500 bushels; Corn, 12,300 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels. FREIGHTS dull and steady. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT opened heavy; in the afternoon there was a fair demand, and the market was nominally 4c. higher; sales in the afternoon, 7,500 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club, at $1 23; 23,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee, at $1 25, closing at $1 27 for prime samples. CORN dull; prices firm; sales, 16,000 bushels No. 2 Western, at 91c. OATS inactive and entirely nominal. RYE held at 90c.; no demand. BARLEY—New Canada, to arrive; offered at $1. PORK steady at $30 25 for heavy Mess. LARD dull, at 16½c.@17c. HIGHWINES inactive, at the nominal rate of $1. The CATTLE market for the week has been decidedly flat; receipts lighter than any previous week this year. The low offers of butchers compelled holders to send through to the East. Only two sales were made today—100 head Iowa Steers at $8 25, and 33 head Illinois at $7 75. Receipts for the week, 357 cars; and shipments, 183 cars per Central Road, and 96 cars per Erie. Market closed unsteady at yesterday's quotations. SHEEP market closed firm today at last week's prices. Canada Lambs were entirely sold off, the best quality bringing 6¾c. HOGS firm at last quotations, viz., 9c.@9¾c. for common to good shipping and butchers' selected, very little trade doing.

CHICAGO, July 29.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT firm at $1 20 for No. 2; during the afternoon active and irregular at $1 21⅛, seller August. CORN quiet and a shade easier at 84c. for No. 2; during the afternoon steady and unchanged. OATS dull at 45c. for old No. 2. RYE almost nominal; No. 2, 80c. HIGHWINES dull and unchanged. PROVISIONS quiet; Mess Pork, $29 50@$30; Lard, 16½c.@16¾c. Dry-salted Shoulders, 13c.; Short-rib Middles, 15¾c.@16c., loose. Live HOGS active and lower at $9 05@$9 75 for Common to Choice. CATTLE quiet and unchanged. RECEIPTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bushels Wheat, 81,000 bushels Corn; 76,000 bushels Oats, 1,100 bushels Rye, 1,400 bushels Barley, 5,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,800 bbls. Flour, 126,000 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 12,000 bushels Rye, 4,000 Hogs. FREIGHTS firm at 5c. on Corn to Buffalo.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—TOBACCO active at full prices. COTTON—Nothing done. ROPE and BAGGING unchanged. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $4 50@$4 80; Extra, $5@$5 25; Double Extra, $5 25@$5 50; Treble Extra, $6@$6 25. WHEAT dull and declined 2c.@3c.; No. 2 Fall Red, $1 16@$1 20; No. 1 do., $1 25@$1 27½; Choice, $1 30@$1 40. CORN dull at 80c.@82c. for Mixed and Yellow; 90c.@95c. for White. OATS heavy; sales at 39c.@42c. for New; 46c.@47c. for Old. RYE heavy; sales at 75c.@78c. HIGHWINES heavy; sales at 98c. PROVISIONS quiet. PORK, $31. BACON—Shoulders, 14¾c.; Clear Rib, 18c; Clear Sides, 18½c.@18¾c. LARD dull at 16½c.@16¾c. CATTLE firm at 2½c.@4c. for Inferior to Medium; 4½c.@7½c. for Fair to Extra. Live HOGS active; sales at 8½c.@10c. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,500 bbls.; Wheat, 42,000 bushels; Corn, 29,000 bushels; Oats, 23,000 bushels.

CHICAGO, July 29.—FLOUR firmer and in good shipping demand; Good to Choice Extra, $5 50@$6 50; New Winter, $7 50@$8; Unsound Extra, $4 50; Sound, $4 75@$5 25. WHEAT active and higher; No. 2 at $1 18⅜@$1 19, seller July; $1 26, seller last half; posted receipts, $1 06; Regular, $1 12@$1 15; No. 3 at $1 05; Rejected, 88c.@90c., according to location; No. 2, strictly fresh, $1 20 bid. CORN active; No. 2 at 84¾c., seller August; 86¾c. last half; Rejected, 78c.@78½c. OATS dull and lower at 45c. seller July and August; New No. 2 at 43c.; New Rejected, 40c. RYE and BARLEY inactive. FREIGHTS quiet and unchanged. PROVISIONS firmly held; sales Prime Mess at $28; Mess, $30. LARD, 16½c. MEATS nominally unchanged but in fair inquiry.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—COTTON—Stock scarce; Middling Upland, 20c.@20¼c. FLOUR—Small business and weak; Extra Family, $6@$7 for Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota; $7@$7 50 for Pennsylvania; $6 75@$7 50 for Indiana and Ohio. WHEAT very quiet; Pennsylvania Red, $1 65; Ohio, $1 62@$1 63. RYE steady at $1 10@$1 12. CORN dull; Yellow, $1 10@$1 12; Mixed, $1@$1 07. OATS dull; State, 63c.@65c. New Delaware, 64c. COFFEE firm; Rio at 15c.@18c., gold; Laguayra, 18½c., gold. SUGAR steady; fair and good Refining Cuba, 9⅞c.@10⅛c. PROVISIONS unchanged. PETROLEUM feverish and unsettled; Crude, 17c.; Refined, 27c. WHISKY dull; Western iron, $1 03.

CINCINNATI, July 29.—FLOUR quiet, with a moderate demand and more settled; Family, $6 50. WHEAT dull, with good demand at $1 25@$1 28 for No. 2 and No. 1; White, $1 40@$1 45; the latter for Choice Kentucky. CORN firm at 87c.@88c. for Ear; 90c. for Shell. OATS dull and irregular; New, 25c.@35c.; Old, 49c.@55c. RYE dull at 90c.@95c. BARLEY dull and unchanged. COTTON dull; Middling, 18⅝c.@18¾c. TOBACCO firm; sales 90 hhds., at $5 10@$16 20. WHISKY dull at 97c.@98c., with no sales. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged.

TOLEDO, July 29.—FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT firm and a shade better; No. 1 Red, $1 41½; No. 2 Red, $1 40. CORN firmer and a shade better; No. 1, 88c.; No. 2, 86c.@86½c. OATS quiet and a shade lower; No. 1 new, 47c.; No. 2 New, 46c. FREIGHTS—4c. to Buffalo, 7c. to Oswego, 7½c.@8c. to Ogdensburg. RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 33,000 bushels; Corn, 10,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 17,000 bushels; Corn, 17,000 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 29.—COTTON—Demand fair, but at lower rates; Middling, 17¼c.@17½c.; sales, 1,100 bales; net receipts, 472 bales; stock, 46,511 bales; net receipts of the week, 1,468 bales; coastwise, 24 bales; total, 1,492 bales; exports—to Great Britain, (Liverpool,) 4,379 bales; to France, (Havre,) 2,663 bales; coastwise, 2,317 bales to New-York and 650 bales to Boston; sales of the week, 4,700 bales.

LOUISVILLE, July 29.—BAGGING firm at 29½c.@30c. COTTON heavy; sales at 18c. FLOUR firm and scarce; Extra Family, $5 50. WHEAT, $1 20@$1 30. CORN, $1 12. RYE, 90c. OATS, 63c. PROVISIONS dull and unchanged. WHISKY, 97c.@98c. TOBACCO active; sales at $4 75@$6 75 for Trash to Good; $7@$7 50 for Common; $8@$9 50 for Middling to Bright Wrappers.

MOBILE, July 29.—COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 17c.; sales, 150 bales; net receipts, 30 bales; stock, 15,866 bales; net receipts of the week, 202 bales; coastwise, 30 bales; total, 232 bales; exports—coastwise, 8 bales; sales of the week, 1,100 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 29.—COTTON—The demand is light for good grades; Middling, 8¾c.; sales, 100 bales; net receipts, 108 bales; exports—coastwise, 3 bales; stock, 2,388 bales; net receipts of the week, 705 bales; exports—to Great Britain, 3,309 bales; coastwise, 1,281 bales; sales of the week, 400 bales.

MILWAUKEE, July 29.—FLOUR firm and unchanged. WHEAT unsettled; No. 1 at $1 31, No. 2 at $1 24. OATS firm; No. 2 at 49½c. CORN firm; sales No. 2 at 83c. RYE firm at 85c. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 58,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 54,000 bushels Wheat.

BALTIMORE, July 29.—COTTON dull and tending down; Middling, 19½c.; net receipts of the week, 215 bales; coastwise, 231 bales; total, 446 bales; exports—coastwise, 100 bales; sales of the week, 765 bales; stock, 1,260 bales.

CLEVELAND, July 29.—FLOUR steady. WHEAT firmer; No. 1 Winter Red, $1 42 asked; No. 2 at $1 39. CORN quiet at 88c.@90c. for No. 1; 82c.@83c. for No. 2. OATS—State, 56c. RYE dull at 95c.@$1. PETROLEUM dull; Crude $4@$4 20; Refined 20c.@20½c.

MEMPHIS, July 29.—COTTON quiet; receipts 46 bales; exports 674 bales. Superfine FLOUR, $5 50; CORN dull and unchanged. OATS 52c.@53c. PORK, $32. LARD, 17¾c.@19c. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 15c. Clear Sides, 19¾c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 29.—COTTON—The market is dull and nominal, closing at 17c.; sales, 112 bales; receipts, 50 bales; sales of the week, 1,070 bales; receipts, 300 bales; stock, 3,430 bales.

BOSTON, July 29.—COTTON quiet and steady; Middling, 20½c.; net receipts of the week, 445 bales; coastwise, 1,125 bales; total, 1,570 bales; sales of the week, 1,700 bales; stock, 7,000 bales.

NORFOLK, July 29.—COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 18c.@18½c.; net receipts, 185 bales; stock, 696 bales; net receipts of the week, 371 bales; exports—coastwise, 731 bales; sales of the week, 310 bales.

GALVESTON, July 28.—COTTON—The cable news has caused the buyers to withdraw from the market. Good Ordinary, 12½c.; net receipts, 59 bales; stock, 8,219 bales.

DETROIT, July 29.—WHEAT firmer; Extra, $1 65; No. 1 at $1 55; Amber, $1 44. CORN dull; No. 1 at 95c. OATS heavy; sales at 52c

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 29.—Spirits TURPENTINE quiet at 36½c. RESIN dull; Strained, $1 27½. Crude TURPENTINE steady and unchanged.

[Advertisement.]

The proverbial uneasiness of the head that wears a crown is abundantly attested by the belligerent attitude of the crowned heads of Europe. Better, by far, be an American sovereign, and wear a KNOX Hat, which passes, the world over, as the insignia of independence, correct taste and the height of fashion. The emporium of the Knox Hat is No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Every family who is out of town and left their house unprotected with HOLMES' Burglar-Alarm Telegraph, should expect it to be robbed. With the Telegraph Alarm it could not be robbed. Facts and experience prove it.

E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Paris	July 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Parana	July 30	New-York	London.
France	July 30	New-York	Liverpool.

Closing of Foreign Mails.

WARNING!

As the direct mail to the North German Union is now suspended, all matter for Europe and for transmission through Europe must be marked "via England," except such as is sent by the direct French steamer every fortnight.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *City of Paris*, 5 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 5:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 29—*In steam-ship Union, from Bremen.*—Bertha Leusseler and child, Otto Schonhagen, A. Schmidt, S. A. Frankenau, Lina Reineman and child, Mrs. M. Levin, J. Ranges and wife, John Muller, A. Groninger, Caroline Groninger, F. Beumer, H. Baars, F. de Cray, H. Jort, Augustus Hertz and family, Carl Greiner, J. Schleumer, J. Broenberger, Sophie Feind, F. Ebert, Carl Rittmeier, H. Markwort, George Gauss, A. Ratz, R. Goldsmidt, George Hicks, Otto Levinger, Bertha Grun and child, F. Levy, F. Kirchhoff, F. Meyer, E. von Schlottheimer, Emma von Schlottheimer, D. Jung and son, E. Taebner, P. Moeseler, P. Purganer, K. Hirsch, A. Zahn, Carl Stecker, J. Endres, L. Geissler, J. Wiehl, Israel Dietenhofer and wife, Jette Schreiber and child, G. Raum, C. Witzel, F. Klein and family, Catharine Teupel, G. P. Steinbach, M. Amboy, H. Nordwald, H. Rieke, E. O. Mach, H. Hemptenmacher, Aug. Rinteln and family, Jos. Dumpel and wife, S. Frankenan, S. Stellheimer, John N. Blasi, H. Fischer and wife, Louise Meyer, A. von Freitag, F. Muller, Aug. Sargberr, J. Burst, Emma Heinemann.

In steamship Morro Castle, from Havana.—His Excellency Sir James Walker, Governor of the Bahamas; Lady Walker, Miss Walker, the 2 Misses Walker, Hon. Thomas Biddle, United States Consul-General from Havana, and family, Hon. Mahlon Chance, United States Consul at Nassau; F. S. Williams, J. M. Avilles, Thos. A. Ritchie, M. F. Lopez, B. P. Lopez, J. R. Grace, L. Tahman, A. Jarengin, J. E. Foster, W. Redwood, L. Goldsmith, Mrs. Redding, D. A. Price, A. Paker, Capt. Branebery, Capt. E. Ober, Capt. P. B. Hooper, Mrs. Morales, M. Flag, J. Harris, Mrs. Henry C. Hall, Miss Mary E. Goddard, Mr. Cue, L. F. Portelle, J. A. Barryn, Mr. Pearson, Miss Tissington, R. Vidal, Dr. Hoodwood, J. R. Toscano and wife, Miss D. Diaz, A. G. Southing, A. Burricalda, M. Bode, R. M. Ferris, J. C. Packer, L. Ayestman.

In steam-ship Cleopatra, from Savannah.—Major W. H. Tison and wife, Miss Fannie A. Tison, Miss Jane Kollock, Dr. A. Mitchell, B. D. Mitchell, Mrs. Dr. Schley, Miss Sarah Schley, R. S. Cox, O. P. Read, Mrs. Mary A. Kimball, Mrs. Appell, W. Ross, A. D. Chesson, J. S. Love, Otto Stoetker, S. Oppenheim, E. J. McClellan, Mrs. L. A. Hawthorn and child, Mrs. J. K. La France and child, D. H. Teeks, Wm. Houseman, M. Moseley, Mrs. S. E. Tyler, A. Eiswald, D. M. Bennett, A. S. Whitcomb, H. S. Angle, T. E. Smith, J. S. Graves, Wm. Smith, W. A. Gardner, Jas. Pinder, Miss Lottie Burseley, Miss Ella G. Kennard.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:54 | Sun sets..... 7:18 | Moon sets... 9:01

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.9:22 | Gov. Island..10:11 | Hell Gate...11:33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, July 29.

Cleared.

Steam-ships C. Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick; City of Paris, (Br.) Mirehouse, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; France, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool, F. W. J. Hurst; M. Massey, Smith, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; S. F. Phelps, Brain, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Barks La Cignence, Ross, Palermo, Lawrence, Giles & Co.; Union, (Br.,) Fongere, Halifax, Hatton, Watson & Co.; Fyen, (Dan.,) Jolson, Cork, Funch, Edye & Co.; Lindesneas, (Aust.,) Olsen, Cork, Funch, Edye & Co.; George Kingman, Eldridge, Genoa, Russell, Howes & Co.; —— Orleans, (Russ.,) Purman, Cronstadt, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann.

Brigs American Union, Collins, Key West, Benner & Co.; Winfield, Miller, Queenstown, Nesmith & Sons.

Schrs. Ben Bolt, (Br.,) Drake, St. George, N. B., Jed. Frye & Co.; P. Grant, (Br.,) Bradshaw, St. Johns, N. F., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Frank Walter, Brewster, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Morro Castle, Adams, Havana July 23, via Nassau 25th, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co. July 27, 6 A. M., at sea, David Hearn, a sailor, aged 30 years, native of St. Johns, N. F., jumped overboard and was drowned.

Steam-ship Cleopatra, Bursley, Savannah July 26, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Siberia, (Br.,) Harrison, Liverpool July 12 and Queenstown 13th, via Boston 28th, with mdse. to C. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Union, (N. G.,) Dreyer, Bremen July 16, with mdse. and 710 passengers to Oelricks & Co. Has had strong head winds the entire passage.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorrillard.

Ship Galatea, (of Boston,) Crowell, Iloilo March 12, with mdse. to Fred. Baker. March 17, when near Balaback Straits, struck on a coral reef called Wright's Shoal; was compelled to throw overboard a portion of the cargo in order to save the vessel, and lost anchors, hawsers, &c., but the ship not making any water, proceeded on the voyage; passed Anjier April 10, 28 ds. out; April 20, lat. 14 55, S. lon. 99 10 E., encountered severe hurricane, commencing at W. N. W., and veering from left to right to N. and N. E., and E. and S. E., and S. and S. S. W., causing the ship to increase the leak so as to keep one pump constantly going during the gale; June 7, passed Cape of Good Hope, 87 ds. out; had continual westerly gales from Mauritius to the Cape, ship leaking about 3 inches per hour, in heavy weather; saw a number of ships off the Cape; crossed the equator July 1, 111 ds. out; from thence 28 ds., with light winds.

Ship Screamer, Young, Liverpool, 40 ds., with mdse. to Nesmith & Son. Has had strong westerly gales to the Banks, and been 20 ds. from thence, with light westerly winds and fogs.

Ship Pacific, Foss, Glasgow 35 ds., with mdse. to Wm. Nelson, Jr. Has had light S. W. winds the entire passage, and been 20 ds. W. of the Banks.

Ship British Lion, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Mann, Liverpool 60 ds., with mdse. to order, vessel to master. Has had strong westerly gales to the Banks, and from thence light westerly winds and fogs; July 9, lat. 43, lon. 48 30, passed a large iceberg.

Ship Palmyra, (of Prince Edward Island,) Cardiff, June 14, with railroad iron to order—vessel to Buck Jevons. Has had strong westerly winds to the Banks; and from thence light westerly winds and fogs; July 10, lat. 43 45, lon. 48, passed a number of icebergs.

Ship Union, (of Damariscotta,) Austin, Cardiff, 36 ds., with railroad iron to R. T. Metcalf & Co.—vessel to master. Has had light westerly winds and fogs from the Banks.

Bark Louise Kron Princess von Sweden, (M. G.,) Reuter, Hamburg, 62 ds., with mdse. to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann. Has had calms and light, adverse winds the entire passage.

Bark Geo. Peabody, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Churchill—Antwerp, June 10 and Flushing, 14th, with mdse. to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Has had light S. W. winds and fogs for the last 24 ds.

Bark Contest, (of Melbourne,) Scott, Perth Amboy—in ballast to Pendergast, Bros. & Co.

Bark Montezuma, Hammond, Barbados 16 ds., with sugar to T. T. F. & A. Dwight. Has had light variable winds and been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark J. S. Winslow, (of Portland,) Davis, Buenos Ayres 58 ds., with hides and wool to Miller & Houghton. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Ella, (of Nassau,) Poole, Rio Grande de Sul, 54 ds., with hides and wool to order—vessel to Oelrichs & Co. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage, and been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Valid, (of Ardrossan,) Theill, Glasgow 65 ds., with mdse. to Wm. Nelson, Jr. Has had strong westerly gales to the Banks, and from thence light westerly winds and fogs.

Brig Ethel Bolten, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Thomas, Cow Bay, 9 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer.

Brig Orbit, Nash, Cienfuegos, 16 ds., with sugar to Latasa & Co., vessel to Simpson & Clapp; has had light southerly winds and calms, and has been 4 ds. north of Hatteras.

Brig Teresita, (of Demerara,) Hall, Cienfuegos, 16 ds., with sugar to Tucker & Lightbourne; has had light S. and W. winds the entire passage, and has been 4 ds. north of Hatteras.

Brig Athalaska, (of Halifax,) Lagenberg, Trinidad de Cuba 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to Barnestoff & Co.—vessel to master.

Brig J. Leighton, Leighton, St. Stephen, N. B., 7 ds., with lath to John Boynton's Son & Co. Has had light westerly winds most of the passage.

Brig Eunis, Toothacker, Elizabethport, for Charlestown.

Brig Seabird, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Tooker, Naguabo, P. R., July 9, with sugar to J. V. Onatavia & Co.

Brig Yankee Blade, Roberts, Bangor, with lumber to Holyoke and Murray.

Brig Labannah, Delany, New-Orleans.

Schr. E. A. Dehart, (of Georgetown, Me.,) Lowe, Gonawee 12 ds., with logwood, coffee, &c., to Richard Thackaray—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage; left no vessels. Sld. in co. with brig Orient, for Boston.

Schr. Lavinia Bell, (of Brookhaven,) Baylis, Baracoa, 9 ds., with fruit to J. T. Pearsall—vessel to Van Brunt & Slaght. Has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light winds and calms.

Schr. Equator, (of Nassau,) Ranger, Cat Island, 7 ds., with pineapples to Joseph Eneas. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. Robert Caldwell, McCormick, Trinidad de Cuba 16 ds., with sugar to Tucker & Lightbourne. Vessel to Jonas Smith & Co. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light winds and calms.

Schr. E. H. Clark, Williams, Corpus Christi, 26 ds., with hides and wool to J. H. Brower & Co. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Schr. Unexpected, (Br.,) Ludlow, St. John, N. B., 16 ds., with lumber to Smithers & Co.

Schr. Jacob Kienzle, Steelman, Richmond, Me., 5 ds., with timber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. J. A. Hayden, Harrison, Baltimore, for Hartford.

Schr. J. P. Comegys, Wickers, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Jas. M. Baylis, Arnold, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Borden, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Artie Garwood, Godfrey, Elizabethport, for Saulsbury Point.

Schr. J. G. Pierson, Ferris, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. San Luis, Mapes, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Emerald, De Castro, Elizabethport, for Sag Harbor.

Schr. Motto, Stafford, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. J. L. White, Filonder, Elizabethport, for Wickford.

Schr. M. A. Predmore, Hart, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Golden Eagle, Hone, Elizabethport, for Charleston.

Schr. Cynthia Jane, Gardner, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Allen H. Brown, Pierce, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Henry Clay, Skinner, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. D. A. Berry, Walton, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. R. H. Daley, Lamphear, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Fred. Walton, Rich, Richmond, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. Willow Harp, Davis, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Daniel Williams, Bunker, Calais, with lumber to Simpon & Clapp.

Schr. Gen. Banks, Saulsbury, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. L. Kinney, Kelly, Dennis, with fish to C. Nickerson.

Schr. Fred Tyler, Tirrel, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sarah J. Gurney, Gurney, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Alaska, Strout, Cherryfield, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. William Jones, Orcutt, Brookline, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. G. W. Middleton, Campbell, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Susan McDivett, McDivett, Norwick, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Robin Hood, Adams, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. M. L. Hall, Warren, Portland, Conn., for Albany.

Schr. Edward Wooden, Young, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Shepard A. Mount, Young, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. The Chief, Fish, Provincetown, with fish to J. Comstock.

Schr. Margaret Kennedy, Farr, Brookhaven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ellen Perkins, Kelly, Portland, with lumber to C. J. Peters.

Schr. Gen. Knox, Lovell, Richmond, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. Eliza J. Raynor, Hutchins, Richmond, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. Revenue, Nickerson, Hallowell, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. J. V. Williams, Chipman, Gardiner, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. Alice T., Young, Monckton, N. B., with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Connecticut, Staples, Stonington, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Traveler, Linepin, Kennebec River, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. Dr. Franklin, Scoffield, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lady Adams, Everett, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Kate Callaghan, Avery, New-London, for Rondout.

Schr. J. C. Mendell, Chapman, George's Banks, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Elm City, Kelly, Harwich, with fish to J. Stetson.

Schr. Sarah B., Sanborn, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Emily, Marrell, Stamford.

Schr. Trimmer, Hyde, Hartford, for Albany.

Schr. Bonny Boat, Kelly, Gardner, for Newark.

Schr. Tryall, Soule, New Bedford.

Schr. Memento, Mason, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Eliza Potter, Potter, Noank, for Philadelphia.

Schr. John P. Collins, Gray, Riverhead.

Schr. Potter and Hooper, Bradbury, Pawtucket.

Schr. Ella Jane, Adams, Bridgeport.

Schr. Willard Saulsbury, Handy, Rockport, Me.

Schr. J. H. Gould, Pusher, Providence, for Albany.

Schr. Geo. Washington, Peck, Stamford.

Schr. Evelyn, Berger, Stamford.

Schr. Garland, Lindsley, New-Haven.

Schr. P. M. Heaton, Burrett, Northport.

Schr. Uncas, Hoyt, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Falcon, Wheeler, Milford.

Schr. Artist, Godfrey, Sandwich.

Schr. Elm City, Gibbs, New-Haven, for Newburg.

Schr. Maria Hearn, Morrell, Stamford.

Schr. Benj. English, Kelly, Providence.

Schr. Kate McLean, Fowler, Stonington.

Schr. R. S. Dean, Cook, Taunton, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Jane, Nash, Westerly, for South Amboy.

Schr. Mary Mershon, Brightmann, Fall River.

Schr. Eliza Hamilton, Cole, Providence.

Schr. A. R. Wetmore, Nash, New-Haven.

Schr. Henry Pennell, Jarrett, New-Haven.

Schr. Seneca, Goodridge, Plymouth.

Schr. St. James, Kief, Taunton.

Schr. Phil. Sheridan, Murphy, Fall River.

Schr. Chas. Rogers, Pettingill, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Trimmer, Hyde, Hartford, for Albany.

Schr. Keran Happuch, Robinson, New-Haven.

Schr. L. Sturdevant, Cruse, Rondout, for Salem.

Schr. Eva Holmes, Plumb, Virginia.

Schr. Clarissa Allen, Hall, Albany, for Providence.

Schr. Berine, Sheffield, Rondout, for Norwich.

Schr. Herschel, Chambers, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Magellan, Hazleton, Va.

WIND—Sundown, light, N. W., clear.

Sailed.

Ship Robena, for London; bark Giulia, for Antwerp; Mary, for Aspinwall; Brig Cascatelle, for Las Palmas.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 29.—Arr. steamers McClellan, from Baltimore; Aries, from Philadelphia.

BOSTON, July 29.—Arr., brigs Fannie Lincoln, from Bonaire, and Gypsy, from St. Croix; schr. J. E. Gamage, from Savannah.

CHARLESTON, July 29.—Arr., schrs. Wanderer, from Bermuda; Frank Jameson, from Philadelphia. Sld., steamer J. W. Everman, from Philadelphia; schr. A. E. Stevens, from Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., July 29.—The pilot-boat Slicer reports passed in for Baltimore bark Mindora and the brig Harriet, from Mayaguez; brigs Alice, from Matanzas; J. W. Spencer, from Cuba; Cavante, from Palermo, and Jenny, from Navassa; schrs. W. J. McKewan, from Eleuthera; Jane Louisa, from Martinique, and Commerce, from Calais.

HOLMES' HOLE, July 27.—Arr. school-ship Massachusetts, New-Bedford, Boston; schrs. Henry J. Raymond and E. A. Conkling, Rondout, Boston; John A. Smith, New-York, do.; True Blue, Bridgewater, N. S., Boston.

Sld, schr. Arnica.

28th—Arr. schrs. E. F. Cabada, Elizabethport, Salem; D. Talbot, Rockford, Me., Charleston.

Sld. school-ship Massachusetts; schrs. H. J. Raymond, E. A. Conkling, John A. Smith and E. F. Cabada.

KEY WEST, Fla., July 28.—The steam-ship Tybee arrived at St. Domingo City July 20.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—Arr., ships Frank Flint, from New-York, and Iron Crown, from Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 29.—Arr., schr Willie Dill, from New-York.

Cld., schr. F. G. Russell, Clark, for Jacksonville, to load for New-York; American bark Chanticleer, for Matanzas.

Spoken, &c.

July 24, lat. 40 42, lon. 70, bark Eolas, (N. G.,) 38 ds. from Liverpool for Philadelphia. By pilot-boat Charlotte Webb, No. 8.

July 24, lat. 40 48, lon. 69 30, ship Tranquebar, (of Richmond, Me.,) from Liverpool for Philadelphia. By pilot-boat Charlotte Webb, No. 8.

July 26, lat. 38 08, lon 74 12, spoke brig G. Snow, from Rockland for New-Orleans.

June 19, lat. 25 17, lon. 85 36, spoke bark Weser, (N. G.,) from Galveston for Bremen.

July 7, lat 47, lon. 47 15, spoke ship Coronet, from Liverpool for Philadelphia.

July 24, off Nantucket, saw a ship, supposed the Wm. Tapscott, hence for London.

May 4, lat. 25 28, lon. 57 03 E., spoke bark Freya, (Norw.,) from Akyab for Falmouth, E.

May 30, lat. 35 09 S., lon. 21 12 E., exchanged signals with a British bark showing third pennant, Nos. 962.

May 31, lat. 35 11 S., lon. 20 39 E., exchanged signals with a British ship showing second pennant, Nos. 9,458.

June 1, lat 35 54 S., lon. 19 41 E., exchanged signals with a British ship showing first pennant, Nos. 8,953.

July 28, bark John Ellis, (Br.,) Delap, 52 ds. from Liverpool, for Philadelphia. By pilot-boat Washington, No. 22.

July 28, brig Ramirez, Barnard, 57 ds. from Leghorn, for Philadelphia. By pilot-boat Washington, No. 22.

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